

## Luxembourg foreign minister arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Jacques Poos arrived in Amman Tuesday on a three-day visit to Jordan. During the visit Mr. Poos will be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and will meet with Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masi and other senior Jordanian officials. Mr. Poos' talks will cover developments in the Middle East, international issues of common concern to Jordan and Luxembourg, and bilateral relations. During the visit, Mr. Poos will also meet with ambassador of European Community member states. Upon his arrival, Mr. Poos was met by Mr. Masri, senior ministry officials and Jordan's ambassador to Belgium as well as the Greek ambassador to Amman Hannibal Veliadis who is the dean of the EC ambassadors in Amman, and the head of the EC delegation in Amman, Romano Lantini.

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## Arafat arrives from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Amman on Tuesday after a two-day visit to Baghdad during which he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on the outcome of the extraordinary Arab summit which was held in Casablanca, Morocco, on Aug. 7. Means to restore pan-Arab solidarity and heal inter-Arab differences were also topics of discussions during Mr. Arafat's visit to Baghdad. Mr. Arafat was received at Amman airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, PLO Executive Committee member Abdul Razaq Al Yahya and the director of the PLO office in Amman, Ala'edeen Hassan.

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## Bomb dismantled in Netanya

TEL AVIV (AP) — A booby-trapped car was safely dismantled Tuesday in downtown Netanya, a bustling resort town on the Mediterranean coast, Israel Radio said. Police confirmed that a "suspicious" car was "safely neutralized" in Netanya, 32 kilometres north of Tel Aviv. But spokesman Uri Estline declined to say there were explosives inside. Yaakov Friederich, who discovered the car next to the central bus station, said he saw a cooking gas bottle inside, partly covered by a blanket and with wires leading from it. Army radio said the car carried licence plates from the occupied West Bank, which are blue as opposed to yellow Israeli licence plates, and was standing in a no-parking zone. The radio said dozens of Arabs working in Netanya were detained for questioning.

## Sheikh Salama freed, flies to S. Arabia

CAIRO (R) — A Muslim cleric campaigning for Islamic law in Egypt was freed from nearly a month's detention and flown to Saudi Arabia on Tuesday to perform the Hajj, his defence lawyer said. Abdul Halim Ramadan told Reuters that Sheikh Fahez Salama, detained by Egyptian security for alleged anti-state activity, was released Monday night and escorted to Cairo airport on Tuesday where he boarded a plane to Saudi Arabia.

## Benazir Bhutto heads for home

NICE, France (R) — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto set off on a journey to Pakistan Tuesday after 19 months in exile for the funeral of her younger brother, Shahnawaz. Miss Bhutto, the daughter of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, left alone on a flight from Nice to Zurich to join her sister and brother-in-law for the journey to Karachi with her brother's remains. Asked how long she would stay, she told Reuters: "It depends on the situation, because I don't know what to expect when I go back. Of course I am going there to bury Shahnawaz and after that we shall have several burial ceremonies from the first to the fourteenth day. So I shall go and see the situation" (See page 8).

## Iran wants 'united' Lebanon

LONDON (R) — Iran told two visiting leaders of Lebanon's fundamentalist Muslim Hezbollah (Party of God) militia that they should work for a unified Lebanon, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. Hussein Mousawi and Sheikh Sobhi Al Tofelli arrived in Tehran on Sunday saying they wanted an Islamic republic in Lebanon. IRNA quoted Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati as telling Mr. Mousawi and Sheikh Tofelli that Iran supported Lebanese efforts to stay united against Israel and opposed its disintegration. The two Lebanese leaders are based in the Syrian-controlled east Lebanese town of Baalbek, where some 700 Iranian clerics and Islamic Revolutionary Guards are based.

## Senate returns income tax draft law to House after heated discussion

Parliament endorses legislation on land registration fees and apartment ownership

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament Tuesday consecutively endorsed draft laws pertaining to land registration fees, income tax on dealings in real estate and ownership of apartments after a debate prompted by Royal Decree and following a cabinet request to discuss these "pressing" issues.

The Upper House (Senate) also returned to the Lower House a controversial draft law on income tax after a heated debate. The Senate's debate on the draft law was adjourned last Saturday after a request by Prime Minister Zaid

Rifai who suggested that a joint committee, representing the financial and legal committees of the Upper and Lower Houses, should discuss the issue. He said the request was made to avoid any delay in putting the draft law into effect

since it had "impacts on both the treasury and the public". A special panel convened last Sunday and Monday and reassessed the draft law and introduced certain amendments to articles as suggested by the Lower House.

The Senate, in its session which was presided over by Senate Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, decided to return to the House the income tax draft law following two days of intensive meetings by the joint committee. Draft laws passed from the House, following a Royal Decree, were endorsed in the Senate's session.

Senate members Mudar Badran, Khalil Al Salem and Ahmad Obaidat contested several terms contained in the draft laws but Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh

(Continued on page 4)

## 40 killed in Tripoli in latest car bomb carnage in Lebanon

Ferocious battles reerupt in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A car bomb killed 40 people in the north Lebanese city of Tripoli Tuesday, as ferocious shelling engulfed Beirut and unidentified planes struck at Syrian-held mountains east of the capital.

The car bomb, latest in a lethal series, exploded amid crowds gathered after a man threw a stick of dynamite from a car minutes earlier, security sources told Reuters. They said the 200-kg bomb killed 40 people and wounded 100. It demolished a four-storey building housing a police station and started a huge fire.

The Tripoli chief of the Sunni Muslim fundamentalist Jihadullah (Soldiers of God) militia, Sheikh Kanan Najji, was critically injured in the blast, the sources said.

Two car bomb blasts killed 28 people in west Beirut on Monday, reprisals for earlier ones in east Beirut areas, sparking shelling

duels which raged across the city for 16 hours before easing in early afternoon.

Witnesses reported heavy damage near the west Beirut home of Shi'ite Muslim militia chief Nabih Berri.

The Voice of Lebanon radio said much of the shelling on the mountain villages came from gun positions in Syrian-held heights.

Police said more than 3,500 shells and rockets hit 60 Beirut districts during the night. The fighting spread Tuesday to engulf towns in the mostly Christian heartland north of Beirut that have been spared much of the bloodletting in Lebanon's decade-old civil war.

Mainly Christian militias using long-range artillery and 120-mm mortars struck back against towns in the Shouf mountains southeast of the capital where rival forces have strategic positions, police

reported.

Beirut's hijack-plagued airport, boycotted by U.S. airlines, was hit by 40 shells and rockets. Several hit the terminal building, but no casualties were reported in the pre-dawn barrage.

The airport in south Beirut continued to operate. Passengers nervously boarded Lebanese airlines, just about the only ones using the frequently-shelled airport, as artillery boomed in the hills overlooking the runways.

The car bomb in Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city with a 500,000 mainly Muslim population, exploded in the main Saddam Square in the densely populated Abu Samra neighbourhood soon after midday.

Police said a stick of dynamite was hurled from a speeding car in Saddam Square at 12:27 p.m. (0927 GMT).

(Continued on page 2)



His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday receives the national basketball team which won the gold medal in the recently concluded pan-Arab games in Morocco (Petra photo)

## Israeli official shot dead and 2 others wounded in Cairo

CAIRO (Agencies) — An Israeli embassy attaché was killed and his wife was wounded on Tuesday when three unidentified men sprayed their car with automatic gunfire in a Cairo suburb.

A second woman in the car was also injured and an embassy official said both of them had bullets removed in hospital.

An official at the offices of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said the three gunmen used a car and an Israeli Radio report described it as a red Fiat.

The presidency official here said Egyptian police had a witness who noted the car's number plates.

An Egyptian policeman told Reuters the gunmen followed the attaché in their car and opened fire on him only a few metres away from his home.

They quoted an eyewitness as

saying one man got out of his car, ran to the diplomat's car and shot him through a window at point blank range.

Reporters saw the victim's car, a sky-blue Volkswagen Rabbit parked at the scene with bloodstains covering the front and back seats and with shattered windows.

Police said they found 17 bullets inside the car and more scattered in the street.

Black-helmeted security police were deployed in streets near the shooting, all armed with automatic guns.

Israel did not immediately release the identities of the three embassy employees.

The three were on their way to work from their homes in the fashionable Maadi suburb of Cairo when the attackers in the passing Fiat on Port Said Street opened fire, said the official. He said wit-

## New group claims credit

CAIRO (R) — A hitherto unknown group calling itself "Egypt's Revolution" claimed responsibility for the killing of an Israeli embassy official in Cairo Tuesday.

A typewritten statement delivered to an international news agency here said: "Our valiant armed men today, in defence of our freedom and dignity, launched an attack against members of the Israeli intelligence in Cairo..."

It said the attack succeeded in "sending them to hell, and this will be repeated until the Israeli enemy leaves the country."

Names reported identifying part of

(Continued on page 4)

## Murphy back in Washington

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Richard W. Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, returned to the United States on Monday after a six-day Middle East journey to explore peace prospects.

There had been speculation that Mr. Murphy might hold a preliminary meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation during the trip. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that although no such meeting took place it was "obvious that the process is not dead and that we are continuing to pursue it."

Redman said Mr. Murphy, who met with leaders of Egypt, Israel and Jordan, would consult with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz to determine what step to take next.

The spokesman said a meeting between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was still possible, and he would not comment on whether Mr. Murphy's Middle East trip had advanced that cause.

The U.S. says that the ultimate aim of such a meeting to arrange direct peace talks between Israel and the Arabs.

Jordan and the PLO have given the United States a list of seven Palestinians from which to select Palestinian delegates. Israel has rejected all but two of the names, and the United States said it is still reviewing the list.

Redman said the lack of a meeting with a joint delegation during Mr. Murphy's visit was more a question of resolving how it would advance the peace process towards "direct negotiations" than a matter of selecting acceptable names from the list.

While House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that Mr. Murphy will report through Mr. Shultz to the president on his trip to the Middle East.

Pending that report, Speakes added, the White House is avoiding "drawing of definitive conclusions on the status of the peace process". He termed the trip "part of the U.S. government's engagement in the Middle East

## Knesset members ousted from Hebron

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli army on Monday ended an attempt by extremist politicians to establish a Jewish presence in the all-Arab centre of Hebron in the occupied West Bank.

Before dawn, soldiers evicted seven parliamentarians from an apartment in Hebron's ancient marketplace, sealed off the site and placed armed guards outside.

The group left peacefully but said they would appeal against the order in the Israeli high court.

Hardline nationalists occupied the flat five days ago in a challenge to the Labour-led government's Jewish settlement policy in the West Bank.

The attempt to establish an illegal settlement split the nine-party coalition. While Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin denounced the action, half the 10-man inner cabinet backed it.

Two hawkish ministers, Ariel Sharon and Moshe Arens, visited the apartment to voice support for the sit-in.

The Knesset members sought to use their parliamentary immunity

from prosecution to bypass the government's ban. But they yielded to the army after the sector was declared a closed military area.

"We said we wouldn't be involved in a confrontation with the army," said Rabbi Eliezer Waldman, a parliament member from the Tehiya Party.

In addition to Waldman, the parliament members participating in the takeover were Guala Cohen and Gershon Shafat of the Tehiya and Dov Shvivanski, Michael Eytan and Beni Shalit of Likud.

Jewish settlers claimed the apartment was bought from its Arab owner by Jews from the nearby Kiryat Arba settlement on the outskirts of Hebron.

Hebron is the second largest town in the West Bank and has often witnessed violence between Palestinians and Jewish settlers.

Cohen, one of the evicted politicians, said the government had acted "shamefully by abusing parliamentarians' constitutional right" to freedom of movement.

"It's not the first time I have been evacuated from a settlement and every time we returned within

months to establish a legal settlement," she told reporters.

While the Labour Party opposes planting Jewish settlements in densely populated Palestinian centres, extremists want rapid expansion of the settlement policy. Since 1977 some 40,000 Jews have moved into the West Bank, occupied in the 1967 war.

The Hebron sit-in was seen as a test for Mr. Peres' authority and an indication of a hardening attitude among champions of the settlement drive in the cabinet.

It was the first time right-wing ministers have shown public support for a settlement that lacked "official approval."

Trade and Industry Minister Sharon visited the squatters on Sunday and endorsed their effort to expand the Jewish settlement.

He vowed that "the day will come when Jews will be a majority in Hebron..."

Prime Minister Peres told parliament's foreign affairs and security committee on Monday that the Knesset members in Hebron "are making a mockery of law and order, not only a mockery of their government."

## S.African group vows to continue fight

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South Africa's strongest anti-apartheid group, the United Democratic Front (UDF), vowed to continue its fight against the white government as it celebrated its second birthday Tuesday and hundreds of policemen and soldiers armed with rifles and police dogs staged a show of strength.

Hundreds of the UDF's estimated two million supporters are being detained without trial under emergency powers. 38 of its leaders are facing treason charges which could carry the death penalty and many more are in hiding.

But the multiracial UDF, formed in Cape Town to oppose the black majority from central government while giving the Indian and mixed-race minorities a say in parliament, says it is going from strength to strength.

"With increased repression from the state, the UDF has grown in leaps and bounds," UDF spokesman Trevor Manuel told Reuters. "It's not something confined to urban areas, it's a growth that has taken root in rural areas as

well."

"One of the things that we have achieved has been effectively to take the initiative out of the hands of the state," said Manuel, the group's Western Cape secretary and one of the few UDF leaders still free. "We will continue to intensify the struggle."

Fully armed policemen and soldiers leading attack dogs searched house by house through an unrest-hit section of the black Soweto township Tuesday. Witnesses told the AP.

Residents said the operation was the biggest show of force in the township, home to some two million blacks, in months. There were no immediate reports of casualties or arrests.

Dozens of armoured personnel carriers formed a ring around the area known as Diepkloof Zone One, then soldiers and policemen began rushing from one shack-like dwelling to the next, banging on doors, witnesses said.

Blacks were marched from their homes and stamped on their hands with a small arrow of red ink, needed to get past checkpoints in the

area, residents reported.

"There was no trouble, but they were forceful and demanded to know if our children were staying away from school," said one resident who asked not to be identified. "The children said if they went to school, other kids chased them away."

Since anti-apartheid unrest began a year ago, more than 600 people have been killed around the country in clashes with authorities and in township fighting.

At the United Nations, Security Council members held private consultations Tuesday on the continuing racial strife in South Africa and were expected to issue a statement later.

No formal meeting was anticipated, council sources said.

On July 26 the council adopted a resolution strongly condemning South Africa's system of apartheid and its imposition of a state of emergency, and urged U.N. members to adopt a range of voluntary sanctions.

These included banning the sale of kruggerands, restricting sports and cultural contacts.

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# Pope urges Christians and Muslims to end 'old habits' of war

A black and white photograph showing a street scene. In the foreground, a dark-colored car is parked on the left side of the road. A motorcycle is parked further back on the right side of the road. The background shows a street with buildings and trees. The image is grainy and has a high-contrast, almost posterized appearance.

**TOO CLOSE:** Shell wrecked cars lie near the house of Shiite Amal militia leader Nabih Berri in west Beirut after fierce battles erupted on Tuesday between rival militias following a wave of car bombings in Beirut (AP wirephoto)

## Prince Hassan attends anniversary celebration for mechanised division

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday attended a celebration organised by a unit from the 12th Royal Mechanised Division to mark the unit's 37th anniversary.

At the outset of the celebration, Prince Hassan reviewed a guard of honour and later heard the unit commander make a speech in which he voiced his unit's pleasure at Prince Hassan's participation in the celebration.

In his speech, the commander reviewed the history of the unit and the battles in which it took part over the past 37 years. The unit was formed under the late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Kingdom, and it took part in the defence of Palestine and Jerusalem, the commander said. He pledged that his men would sacrifice their lives in fighting to regain Palestinian land and holy places.

The celebration included athletics, national songs and a performance of training exercises.

At the end of the celebration, Prince Hassan distributed awards and cups to winners of the various events.

## Israeli settler violence escalates

The following is reprinted from a press release issued by CAABU (Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding). The Jewish Chronicle commented: "In the past, restrictions

LONDON — Attacks on West Bank Palestinians by Israeli settlers are escalating sharply, encouraged by official acquiescence, according to a new study prepared by the Chicago-based Palestine Human Rights Project. The study, by legal experts and leftist groups in Israel resulted in the appointment, in April 1981, of the Karp Commission to investigate settler violence.

However, the commission's

on the Arab population could be partially justified on security grounds. But last week's unprecedented incidents have no valid explanation, and it appears that anti-Arab racism is a major factor. "The evil spirit is creeping into Israeli society,"

**Bomb kills 40 in Tripoli**

## Denktash may meet U.N. chief in September

to 69, and in 1983 they almost doubled again, to 119. In 1980 one Palestinian was killed by settlers, seven in 1982 and nine in 1983. The other acts of violence

The study found a clear correlation between Israeli government policies and the deaths, abductions, harassment and violence against property.

The growing racial discrimination against Arabs within Israel has been highlighted by a series of recent incidents which the Jewish Chronicle has described as "the most serious."

Fifteen of the bodies dug out from the rubble of a seven-storey

On Aug. 9 the paper said that on at least three occasions in the

by the government provoked greater resistance by the Palestinians, nullifying official aims. "At best," says the study, "the government's arson fist coupled with settler vigilance was a self-defeating exercise. The incident seemed in Tel Aviv to have been a prelude to a previous week's Israeli Arabs have been driven off public beaches by Jewish thugs or public facilities administrators, simply because they were Arabs."

The Israeli government's reaction to the spiralling violence has been to insist that "pre-emptive actions is rather ineffective in its avowed aim of deterrence and guarantee of settler security."

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The settlers were free to conduct their "campaign of terror with relative impunity" in the period under review. Pressure from

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS

100% TELEPHONE NO.

## EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate .....	891228
Amman civil defence .....	198, 199
Civil Defence Irbid .....	271293, 273131
Civil Defence Queswash .....	770723
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Amman downtown fire brigade .....	198
First aid .....	630341
Blood bank .....	787303
Civil Defence rescue .....	666111
Fire headquarters .....	66202-3
Police rescue .... 192, 621111, 637777	
Police headquarters .....	639141
Traffic police .....	896390-1
Electric Power Co. 636381/4, 624881	
Municipal water complaints .....	771235/8
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08)333060	

## HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre .... 813813/32	
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn. .... 644216	
Akileh Maternity, J. Amman .....	624412
Jabal Amman Maternity .....	642322
Melhas, J. Amman .....	636140
Palestine, Shamsiari .....	664171/4
Shamsiari Hospital .....	669913
University Hospital .....	662720-3
Al-Murabit Hospital .....	666127/3
The Islamic, Abadi .....	865612/7
Al-Abli, Abadi .....	664164/6
Iskari, Al-Majma'ira .....	777101/3
Al-Basri, Al-Safshah .....	775111/26
Army, Marik .....	891611/5

## NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Mohammad Azzam .....	81891
Dr. Nabih Hinnawi .....	77380
Naironah pharmacy .....	62367
Mishk pharmacy .....	770919
First pharmacy .....	66191
Khalaf pharmacy .....	77865
Samer pharmacy .....	67521
Assaf pharmacy .....	89528
Fares pharmacy .....	66392/2
Iyad pharmacy .....	77482
TAXIS:	
Tareq taxi .....	62302
University taxi .....	66100
Habi taxi .....	81140
Bani taxi .....	64122
Arwa taxi .....	62323
IRBID:	
Dr. Awad Escailah .....	72389
Hazzayn pharmacy .....	27497

ZARQA:	
Dr. Yabia Al Tarifi .....	981526
Al Sadeq pharmacy .....	(-)

## GENERAL

Jordan Television .....	773111/9
Radio Jordan .....	774111/5
Ministry of Tourism .....	642311
Hotel complaints .....	666412
Price complaints .....	665176
Telephone Information .....	661176
Jordan and Middle East calls .....	10
Overseas calls .....	11
Repair service .....	11

# MARKET PRICES

### Upper price in feta per kg.

Apple (local) .....	220 / 160
Apple (American) .....	350 / 300
Guava .....	250 / 260
Banana (Mukassar) .....	250 / 200
Beans .....	280 / 240
Cabbage .....	140 / 100
Carrot .....	150 / 100
Cauliflower .....	200 / 150
Cucumber (large) .....	170 / 130
Cucumber (small) .....	260 / 200
Eggplant (large) .....	100 / 90
Eggplant (small) .....	140 / 100
Figs (green) .....	320 / 280
Garlic (without leaves) .....	350 / 300
Grapes .....	200 / 160

Lemon (yellow) .....	300 / 280
Mallow .....	90 / 50
Marrow (large) .....	250 / 200
Marrow (small) .....	180 / 140
Onion (dry) .....	130 / 90
Okra .....	300 / 240
Parsley .....	100 / 100
Peas .....	380 / 300
Peas (green) .....	460 / 400
Pepper (sweet) .....	180 / 140
Pepper (hot) .....	220 / 180
Potatoes .....	260 / 200
Rushes .....	90 / 60
Sweet Melon .....	120 / 80
Tomatoes .....	90 / 50
Vine leaves .....	90 / 40



## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Mheilan discusses wedding fees

IRBID (Petra) — Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan Tuesday chaired a meeting for Islamic judges and those charged with concluding wedding contracts in Irbid Governorate. He urged them to try to settle inter-marriage issues in a peaceful manner and asked them not to fail to collect fees for weddings. The fees should be JD 21 for a man getting married for the first time and JD 61.5 for subsequent marriages, he said. Sheikh Mheilan warned that penalties will be imposed on those charging more than the set fees.

## Taxis adopt new fares for airport route

AMMAN (Petra) — Taxis carrying passengers from and to the Queen Alia International Airport will charge fares according to the following rates: JD 1,500 minimum fare, 10 fils for every 110 metres, and 10 fils for each 48 seconds of waiting. The new rates, endorsed by Transport Minister Fathi Obeid, will go into force by Sept. 1st.

## Arab military attaches visit army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — Military attaches at Arab embassies in Amman Tuesday paid a visit to the army headquarters in Amman and were briefed on the development of the Armed Forces and their duties. The group were later taken on a tour of army installations and watched military exercises. They also watched a documentary featuring the major activities carried out by the engineering corps.

## JDA calls extraordinary meeting

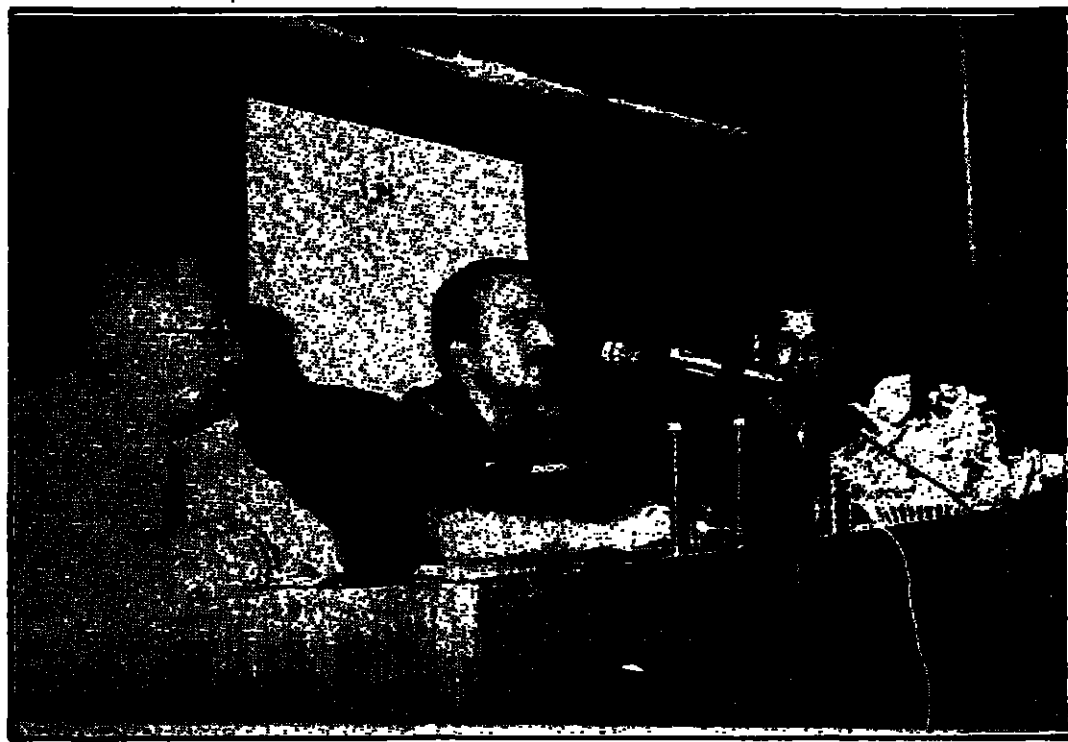
AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Dentists Association (JDA) has decided to call an extraordinary general assembly meeting on Sept. 2. JDA President Walid Maraqa said here Tuesday. He said that the assembly will be requested to discuss proposed amendments to JDA statutes dealing with pension, health insurance and a dentist's drug store.

## CRD registers 505,675 families

AMMAN (Petra) — The total number of registered families with the Civil Registration Department (CRD) stood at 505,675 at the end of July 1985, according to the department's director general, Mr. Adnan Mirza. He said that the total number of registered people is 3,301,030, of whom 1,708,785 are male.

## IDB supports local businesses

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has granted loans to local businesses amounting to JD 133,500 during the past month, according to an IDB spokesman. He said the 43 loans went to finance bakeries, restaurants, shoe, aluminium and carpentry workshops and laundries.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday addresses Arab youth participating in a week-long summer camp in Jordan (Petra photo)

## Princess Basma chairs board meeting for Hariri rehabilitation centre trustees

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Highness Princess Basma Tuesday expressed Jordan's deep appreciation to Mrs. Nazek Hariri, wife of a Lebanese-born Saudi businessman who financed the construction of an integrated centre in Amman for the rehabilitation of the mentally retarded.

The princess was speaking at the centre's first board of trustees meeting during which she expressed hope that the centre will help offer humanitarian services to the handicapped. Princess Basma, who is president of the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAJSWF) said the fund is willing to cooperate with the new centre to achieve the aspired goals.

At the meeting, Minister of Labour and Social Development

Khaled Al Haj Hassan voiced appreciation to Princess Basma for patronising social welfare activities in Jordan and expressed his gratitude to Mrs. Hariri for her donation.

The president of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped Dr. Faouzi Tuehmeh presented a briefing on the services which the association offers to retarded children in the country and the objectives of the new centre.

At the meeting three committees were formed from the centre's board of trustees; one to supervise administrative affairs, the second to run technical matters and the third will be charged with handling finances.

The new centre, built at a cost of JD 1.5 million, has a total area of

4,500 square metres and aims at providing mentally handicapped children with special education, therapy and vocational training. Also, research projects on the rehabilitation of handicapped people will be conducted at the centre with results benefiting institutions caring for the handicapped in various regions of the Kingdom.

The centre is run by a board of trustees chaired by Mrs. Hariri and comprises representatives of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped, the Ministries of Education, Labour and Health and the General Union of Voluntary Societies in Jordan as well as the QAJSWF.

The centre will initially give care to 200 handicapped children and there is a special section to provide training for those involved in special education. A third section of the centre has been set aside for providing physiotherapy and psychiatric services to handicapped children.

## Inter-Arab exchanges, dialogue promote understanding, increase experience, Prince Hassan says

Crown Prince meets Arab youth delegations at Yarmouk University

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Tuesday spoke of the need for all Arab countries to exchange visits and to make personal contacts with nationals from different Arab states with the purpose of exchanging information and experience.

He said these visits should be carried out by youth in particular because they can enrich their experiences through discussions about various matters of concern to Arab citizens in general.

Addressing Arab youth participating in a week-long summer camp in Jordan, Prince Hassan said that the aim of holding this camp is to allow youth a chance to review the present situation in the Arab World and to discuss ways of improving or solving its problems.

When Israelis are sent on scholarships or as representatives abroad, they are provided with comprehensive handbooks to promote the cause of Zionism worldwide while Arab students abroad are not supplied with similar literature or facilities with which to promote Arab causes. Prince Hassan said. Even the Arab satellite has not been exploited to serve Arab culture, he added.

Prince Hassan criticised Arab leaderships which seldom bring up economic, water, agricultural or technological policies in their dealings with each other but rather focus heavily on political issues. He said foreign nations are far ahead of us in such humanitarian-related issues.

Prince Hassan said the present age is one for collecting and exchanging information and facts. "Through Forum Humanum we are trying to achieve this goal by holding this youth camp and discussing a wide spectrum of subjects, such as economic, security and basic political issues in the Arab World," the Crown Prince said.

and cooperation. They also voiced appreciation to Prince Hassan for patronising the camp and expressed support for Jordan's national stands. Some of the participants presented their views, ideas and remarks about the camp, the first of its kind in Jordan.

At the outset of the meeting Dr. Marwan Kamal, the university's acting president, made a speech welcoming the Prince and his guests. He also presented a briefing on the establishment and development of Yarmouk University.

The group later called at the site where the historical Yarmouk Battle took place and heard a lecture on the battle and its significance in Arab history.

The participants were received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein on Monday and also made a trip to the Jordan Valley.

See story this page: Arab youth express their views.

## Zarqa reorganises districts, numbers streets

ZARQA (Petra) — The city of Zarqa has been divided into nine major sectors, each sector comprising nine districts and each district nine sub-districts and these have been sub-divided into nine smaller ones. Zarqa District Governor Mohammad Al Daba'i announced here Tuesday.

He said that the divisions and sub-divisions were in line with the national system and that homes and streets were numbered and given names after famous intellectuals, scientists and other noteworthy persons.

The district governor also spoke in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, about the

governorate's projects. He said that the second phase of a new market place has been completed at a cost of JD 53,650 and that work is underway for re-asphalting roads.

Mr. Daba'i said that plans are being drawn up for the implementation of the second stage of a handicraft and industrial zone at a cost of JD 800,000 — a project which will cost of JD 200,000. He said Zarqa Municipality plans to purchase 1,000 dunums of land east of the city to enlarge the present cemetery and added that it has already purchased 200 dunums for a sports city.

## Arab youth express their views on political issues

By Rana Sabbagh  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first national camp for pan-Arab youth has so far succeeded in meeting one of its major objectives; that is, relationships between Arab youth are strong enough not to be affected by inter-Arab political disputes. Most of the delegations interviewed by the Jordan Times agree that the major problems facing Arab youth are the same as problems faced by youth all over the world, namely frustrations in education, training and employment as well as emotional and sexual conflicts due to rapid development, computerisation and urbanisation.

They also agreed that there is a "conflict" between adult attitudes and the outlook of youth in the Arab World since each side has a different perspective of other cultures and the future. The Arab youth also stressed that they should not be affected by politics in the Arab World and its polarisation, either for religious or political reasons. The Tunisian and Moroccan delegations believe that the future unity of the Arab World could be achieved through Arab youth since they have many factors in common such as language and culture.

The seven-day camp, which is organised by the Forum Humanum in Amman, aims to introduce Arab youth to each other in order to exchange ideas of common interest which could promote and enhance Arab unity and cooperation. It also aims to offer rich cultural, intellectual and artistic bases of interaction in an attempt to deepen Arab youth's awareness and to increase their pan-Arab nationalism and patriotism. The meeting also hopes to assist in solving youth's problems through direct discussions and exchange of opinions.

## The occupied territories

"Strikingly enough," says leader of the Egyptian delegation Zaki Abdul Salam, "the camp revived the need for Arab solidarity and the importance of liberating the occupied Arab territories." He stressed that the political disputes of "our Arab leaders should not segment the future unity of the Arab World, especially when Arab youth have a different outlook regarding their political, cultural and social future."

Mr. Abdul Salam, who is the secretary general of Egypt's national youth and sports federation, said that the camp made Arab youth who do not live near the areas of confrontation with Israel more eager to liberate the occupied lands.

Mentioning an incident which occurred during the camp he said, "We were heading towards Amman through Ghor Al Sifi, which over looks the occupied West Bank. Some of the youth sta-

rted crying, when they saw Palestine and I told them that Arab's can regain their occupied territories if they are willing to unite and to loose a bit of their pride and dignity." Elaborating Mr. Abdul Salam said, "After our peace treaty (with Israel) we were accused by Arab states of losing our country's pride, but in return, we liberated some of our land." The camp has also raised heated discussions as some youth thought that all of Egypt is pro-Camp David, he said. "I tell them that there are a lot of Arab nationalists in Egypt who work towards achieving Arab unity," said Mr. Abdul Salam.

## Arab unity

Jdeir Al Ajami from Kuwait said that the camp succeeded in reviving the feeling of Arab unity, a feeling seconded by both the Tunisian and Moroccan delegations who said they believe that "the Arab World should be united through intellectual unity. Arab leaders, they said, should respect each other's different political ideologies and they should work towards achieving political compromises to save the Arab World from collapse. They said that Arabs should seek unity such as in the European Community (EC). How is it that the EC is united despite their political, language and cultural differences, whereas the Arabs have the same language, socio-economic and cultural background and we are at odds?" the delegations asked. "Why should we search for points of disagreement if we have so many common factors?" they added.

Hadi Al Aissa and Zayani, Abdul Latif, both from Tunis, say that future unity could be achieved through Arab youth "as we share the same problems and future." The eight-member Tunisian delegation, headed by Miss Chadia Boukhchina who is directed of Lycee de Jennes Filles, adds that politics should be discussed by our leaders and "we should discuss means of promoting our future."

## Youth and politics

Mr. Al Ajami from Kuwait believes that politics should be and could be discussed at any place provided that subjectivity and realism prevail in the discussions.

However, Saleh Jaber from Qatar stresses that discussions on politics should not dominate the camp. Mr. Saleh, who is majoring in journalism, is a senior college student and said that as his country is only 13-year old, "we really have no political or cultural problems."

Dr. Abdel Hamid Khalil, deputy for Tanjar in Morocco, believes that the socio-political, economic and social stability of any country depends on the status of its youth. "Once youth are content, the country is stable," he

said. Dr. Khalil, who is also vice-president of Tanjar Municipality, added that the Arab World in general faces two cultural problems which are directly affecting youth. These problems, Dr. Khalil continues, are the aftermath of foreign colonisation and manifest on the Arab World and Israel, which he described as "a national continuation of European and western civilisation."

Elaborating he said: "Political colonisation in the Arab World has disappeared, yet, Arab countries are economically colonised, which means that culturally we are not independent from western effects." As far as Israel is involved in the cultural dilemma, Dr. Khalil explains that the Jewish state is a continuation of western civilisation which, he said, implies cultural colonisation. "Israel works upon directives from the west to keep fighting our Arab culture which used to be and still is a major threat to the west," he added.

Dr. Khalil is also president of the Moroccan Junior Chamber International (JCI), which is part of an international U.S.-based youth organisation. The JCI comprises 80 international countries and a membership of 600,000 youth world wide. He says that Tunisia and Morocco are the only two Arab countries who are members of this organisation which works to promote youth issues under the concepts of brotherhood, no racial discrimination and that international politics should be discussed far away from the JCI. Dr. Khalil believes that the national pan-Arab camp succeeded in discussing issues based on intellectual levels and that "we all got introduced to each other in our capacities as members of the Arab World and not in our capacities as members of different politically-oriented countries."

The idea of a national camp on Jordan was great and fruitful, the 35 year-old deputy said since it "erased all geographical and political differences among us."

## Women

On the subject of women's liberation, delegations from Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco agreed that their societies have offered women unique chances to prove themselves and that women are actively participating in all aspects of life in their respective countries.

Miss Boukhchina, who also is legal advisor of the Tunisian JCI said: "Tunisian President Al Habib Bourguiba is considered to be the father of women's liberation. In his equality campaign he liberated women from a lot of social restrictions which previously crippled their positive contribution to our society and he also liberated males from their superiority complexes."

Mr. Ajami from Kuwait recounts his country's experience saying "women in Kuwait were recently banned from participating in

local elections and from becoming members of the national parliament. But this does not mean that women have no political roles. On the contrary, women have reached positions of ministerial undersecretaries and they work in all kinds of jobs."

In Morocco, Dr. Khalil says "women form 50 per cent of the Kingdom's judges, they are parliament deputies and they work in all jobs." In Egypt, Mr. Abdul Salam said "half of our university professors are females, in addition, females are represented in the government and the parliament." Mr. Saleh Jaber adds that "women in Qatar have a lot of privileges in all aspects of the country's life."

This gradual trends towards equality in the Arab World will surely have a positive effect on the Arab World's future, says a member of the North Yemeni delegation. If Arab males are treating women equally and on the basis of personal qualification, then females should not fear to be oppressed by us in the future, a Jordanian participant said. "We are willing to give females their total freedom," said another.

"Another problem is that Arab youth are preoccupied with pragmatism and the Arab cultural establishments are marked by a fascination of western escapism, says a member of the Bahraini delegation. However, Miss Boukhchina believes that Arab youth should have direct access to foreign cultures from which they could adapt what will benefit them and ignore what will harm them. Moreover she explains, Tunisian youth have a unique cultural characteristic since they are Arabs, Africans and Tunisians.

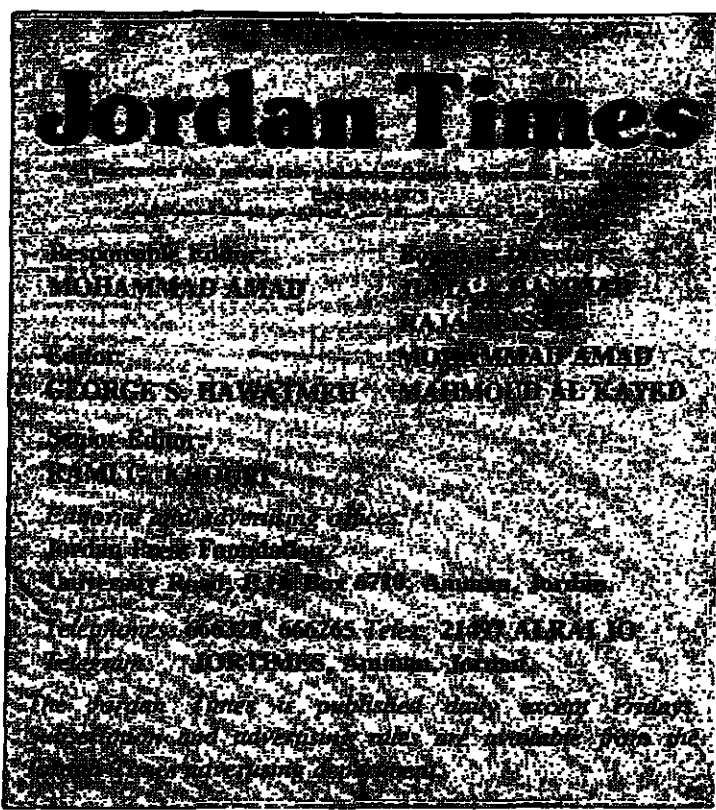
Mr. Al Ajami from Kuwait ruled out any concept that his country's youth are turning towards western escapism. "I can say that 90 per cent of our youth are well aware, they stick to their culture and try to grasp other cultural influences which do not clash with their beliefs, however, 10 per cent of the youth could be described as culturally torn between the Arab and western cultures," he said.

"Youth in Egypt are open to both the Arab and the western cultures and we heavily depend on reviving our past heritage since we have one of the oldest civilisations on earth," said Mr. Abdul Salam.

The 55-Arab youth participants in the camp represent Palestine, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, North Yemen, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Jordan.

Most of the participants stressed that youth camps should be held regularly in all Arab countries who are members of the Arab League since these meetings bridge the cultural and geographic distances between youth. The meeting also made them realise the importance of unity and nationalism and that no political power on earth should make them separate.





## Crops for the land

THE government last week invited public investors to lease state-owned land for development and for starting projects that are aimed at increasing food production. The land to be leased lies in the eastern and southern parts of Jordan, a region bordering on the desert and one that has never been tapped before. The announcement to the public followed reports about successful experiments carried at Disi and Surwan areas producing bountiful yields of crops, especially wheat.

Having accomplished successful farming in the Jordan Valley through the introduction and use of techniques in production and marketing processes there, the government has turned its attention to developing higher regions of Jordan. With the help of friendly nations and United Nations agencies, programmes for developing these regions are already under way and are expected to yield good results.

The semi-desert areas in the east and the south which form a vast region of Jordanian territory now seem to be the Ministry of Agriculture's new target in the continuous drive to increase food supplies and ensure food security for the country. Cultivating semi-arid regions bordering on desert is bound to stem the encroachment of deserts on arable soil, and thus increase national food output and crops for local consumption and for export. The step could also help in stopping movement of people from rural to urban regions of Jordan.

It is with this in mind that the Ministry of Agriculture should be commended for its endeavours and for encouraging investors to develop unused land; also the ministry's offer to provide full backing and help from the agricultural extension service to investors can only point to serious efforts to help achieve national goals.

With the story of famine in Ethiopia and Sudan still alive in our minds we can only praise all sincere efforts to develop land and increase food production in the Kingdom. Desertification is a process that does not naturally stop and unless effective measures are taken to counter it, our agricultural problems will grow even bigger all the time.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Israeli intentions are clear

ISRAELI TERRORIST activities in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip have now taken an aggressive nature that keeps growing in intensity everyday. The siege imposed on Nablus in the north has now extended to Hebron in the south together with numerous refugee camps which had been the target of terrorism launched by Zionist settlers.

It is clear that these measures against the Arab population and the organised harassment and intimidation actions by the settlers are part of an overall plan designed to force the Arabs to abandon their homes and leave them for the Israelis.

Those involved in the campaign against the Arabs are not just the settlers but also parliament members and ministers like Ariel Sharon. The aim of the campaign is to make it easier for the settlers to occupy Arab homes once their legitimate owners have been evicted from them.

The Israeli arbitrary actions are no less dangerous than those committed by the white regime in South Africa.

But, whereas the Pretoria actions are being condemned and sanctions are being taken against that regime, the Israelis escape punishment and continue to get support and aid from Western nations.

Those that imposed economic and political sanctions against Pretoria should direct their attention now to the occupied territories and apply similar measures against the Israeli government.

It is time that the United States and other Western powers took very drastic measures to stem Israel's inhuman actions against the innocent people of the occupied territories.

### Al Dustour: Israel: No doves, all hawks

THE ISRAELI scenario being enacted in Hebron in the occupied West Bank these days has been worked out very carefully by both parties in the present coalition. But the audience has become bored by the repetition of the acts and the observers are able to guess what the end would be every time.

The arbitrary measures against the Hebron residents are being conducted by the Zionist settlers with encouragement and even participation from members of the government and parliament deputies.

The settlers' occupation of Arab homes in the city has been blessed by the Israeli government and leaders of both major parties in the Zionist state. Because this represents a de facto establishment of settlements in the midst of the Arab people.

This is being done to make it impossible for the Arabs to stay in their land and so leave it for the squatters and settlers.

It seems that the whole Zionist establishment, including the politicians and the military, are involved in the new outrageous campaign against the Arab population and each is playing his own part in the plot.

This is being done as the Arab side continues the drive to arrive at a peaceful settlement to regain Palestinian people's rights. The United States which now watches these Israeli actions should realise that Tel Aviv is not interested in any form or measure in the establishment of peace; and so it must stop supporting the intransigence and irresponsible policies of Israel that endanger peace in the whole region.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Economic revival hoped.

THE GOVERNMENT's economic decisions reflect self confidence and determination to go ahead with plans designed to revive the national economy in every possible way.

Decisions concerning imports and exports and others on investments reflect a general conviction that the political economic policy of Jordan should be re-examined and re-aligned in a way to present a better performance and achieve fruitful results.

These government decisions are being issued at a time when the country is being geared to implement a new five-year plan which requires constant adjustments and study so that the schemes would result in success.

This flexibility and this keenness on improving the economic sector are reflected in the number of incentives and facilities which the government is offering to encourage exports and production.

By Peretz Kidron

TEL AVIV — Since publication of the Israeli cabinet's new package of austerity measures on 1 July, a wave of industrial unrest has swept the country. Strikes and partial shutdowns have struck with particular force at the public service sector, after the government's decision to lay off 10,000 of its employees and effect sharp cuts in the salaries of the remainder.

The angry public response inspired leaders of the Histadrut trade unions to dig in their heels. In a series of all-night confrontations with Prime Minister Shimon Peres they managed to extract some minor concessions, but they knuckled under on the substance of the plan, and in the coming weeks the dismissals will go ahead, as will the heavy cuts in state-financed welfare and social services.

These and other economies are aimed at reducing the budget deficit, widely regarded as the source of galloping inflation.

With the economic stagnation of recent years leaving tax revenue almost unchanged, and government expenditure maintained at a lavish level even exceeding its huge official budget, the shortfall is made up by large-scale and continual infusions of new currency which drive the wheels of inflation at an ever dizzy pace.

It was with the aim of reducing the deficit that the government launched its austerity programme, cutting food subsidies, charging for health and education, and freezing the cost-of-living increments which have hitherto cushioned pay against the inroads of inflation.

The effect of all these measures is a marked reduction in incomes and living standards, particularly among lower-paid employees and welfare families, whose indignation has sparked off the present wave of labour conflicts and public protest.

While observers have congratulated the Peres government on finally plucking up the courage to tackle the rapid economic deterioration, economists point out that most of its measures are directed at the wrong objectives.

As it is government over-spending which is the root of the problem, there seems to be neither justice nor political wisdom in casting the burden of recovery on the shoulders of ordinary citizens; much of the planned hardships could be avoided were the government to heed its economic advisors and cut its own expenditure.

However, budget-trimming, a difficult exercise in any country, is particularly tricky in Israel where approximately two-thirds of government outlay is channelled into two items: servicing a snowballing foreign and domestic debt; and

maintaining a huge military machine.

Israel's dependence upon international money markets makes it unthinkable to default on payments to its foreign creditors; and domestic political pressures make it almost equally unthinkable to apply the axe to a bloated military budget.

Defence expenditure is indeed a sacred cow. In the recent round of budget cuts, which bit deep into allowances for vital services such as health, education and welfare, the military budget was cut by the absurdly small sum of \$50m — the equivalent of about one per cent.

Even this token reduction produced rumbles of discontent from powerful Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who promptly fought back by warning publicly that the army's combat capacity was being jeopardised, and that its stocks of ammunition were falling dangerously close to their 1973 levels.

By evoking traumatic memories of the Yom Kippur war when the army was stretched to its limit, Rabin was giving a public warning to his cabinet colleagues — and above all, to his nominal leader and longtime rival in contests for the Labour party leadership, Prime Minister Shimon Peres — that the defence budget was off limits for further cuts.

Unwillingly put Rabin's resolve to the test, Peres and the other ministers backed down leaving the

defence allotment intact; instead, they directed their energies towards tightening the belts of their less powerfully entrenched citizens.

In holding back from defence cuts, the cabinet effectively gave up any serious attempt to cure Israel's basic economic woes. Defence expenditure gobbles up 40 per cent of cash resources left after the government's disposal after debt repayments are discounted. But the official military allotment of \$4 billion is far from telling the whole story.

According to Ha'aretz economist Nehemiah Shtrassler, defence takes up almost twice as much of the country's scanty resources.

For example, the budget available to the military establishment is further augmented by the sale abroad of obsolete arms which, according to Shtrassler, brings in an additional \$300m — a sum omitted from the official figures. Nor is that all.

In addition to the financial resources it controls, the army further hamstringing the economy by tying down a considerable proportion of productive manpower: three years of compulsory military service for 18-year-old men (two years for many women) is followed by a month or more of annual reserve service for all able-bodied males up into their mid-50s.

Citing an American report, Shtrassler reckons that the standing army of some 18,000 men is augmented by ten million days of annual reserve duty by wage earners. Altogether, the loss of production incurred by military service is calculated by Shtrassler at \$3.5 billion.

Some of Shtrassler's figures are arguable, and his assessments may, in part, be excessive. On the other hand, his analysis does not take account of a growing military industry which, while earning appreciable sums of foreign currency, constitutes a further burden on the economy by tying down large amounts of capital — largely stemming from the development budgets of non-military ministries such as industry and trade — as well as a high proportion of available technological skills. If directed into civilian industry, these resources could make a substantial contribution to economic recovery.

Even without the arms industry, Shtrassler calculates that, after discounting \$1.8 billion of annual U.S. military aid, defence costs Israel \$7.4 billion, or 32 per cent of the Gross National Product (Parallel figures for other countries are: U.S.—seven per cent; NATO members—four per cent; Japan—one per cent).

Shtrassler recalls that, prior to the 1967 war, when Israel's GNP was much smaller, only ten per

cent was taken up by defence. Clearly, with the military machine monopolising nearly one third of the nation's resources, even the most savage attacks on living standards offer few prospects for economic recovery.

Professor Michael Bruno, a prominent economic expert and a leading advisor to the government in drawing up the austerity programme, admitted subsequently that cuts in living standards could have been moderated, had the cabinet approved substantial reductions in its budget.

However, Bruno acknowledged, such cuts were prevented by the government's reluctance to reduce the defence allotment.

Indeed, in defiance of public outrage at the planned erosion of living standards, military spending is unlikely to be reduced by a cabinet almost one half of whose members are former generals or graduates of other branches of the defence establishment.

Even more pervasive than the personal inclinations and prejudices of ministers, the prevailing climate of nationalist fervour and headline "patriotism" makes it risky for any establishment politician to advocate defence cuts.

Consequently, in the perennial choice between guns and butter, it is the latter which looks like being scraped very thin — Middle East International.



## Anti-nuclear sentiment sweeps the Pacific

By Peter O'Loughlin  
Associated Press

RAROTONGA, Cook Islands — A poster pinned to a coconut tree near the Banaana Court bar on Rarotonga sums up the anti-nuclear sentiment that is sweeping the Pacific:

"If it's so safe, store it in Washington, dump it in Tokyo and test it in Paris."

The Pacific's five million people, occupying islands and atolls scattered across 25.8 square kilometres of ocean, are increasingly united in their opposition to the use of the Pacific as a test site for nuclear weapons and as a possible dumping ground for radioactive waste.

This week in Rarotonga the 13-nation South Pacific forum adopted a treaty declaring the region a nuclear-free zone. The forum nations want the United States, France, Britain, the Soviet Union and China to sign protocols to the treaty and agree not to use or test weapons, or dump waste here.

The anti-nuclear movement has been building since the United States began tests in 1946 in the Marshall Islands. It strengthened when France began tests at Mururoa atoll in the Tuamotu Archipelago in 1966.

Since then, the emergence of seven newly independent island nations has given the movement a stronger political voice. In Australia and New Zealand, the anti-nuclear movement is a significant political force within the governing labour parties.

As an indication of this pressure, the Japanese representative at the Pacific Islands conference at Rarotonga reaffirmed Wednesday that Tokyo has scrapped plans to dump 2 million drums of radioactive waste in the Pacific between Japan and Spain.

The United States is also moving cautiously on proposals to store 10,000 tons of nuclear waste on Palmyra Island, 1,609 kilometres south of Honolulu. But France, which has conducted more than 100 tests at Mururoa atoll, shows no sign of ending its test programme despite protests from Pacific countries and fears that the base of the coral atoll may crack and allow radioactive material to leak into the ocean.

France ended atmospheric tests there in 1975 after Australia and New Zealand obtained a temporary restraining order from the International Court of Justice. Mururoa is the focus of anti-nuclear and increasing anti-French sentiment in the South

Pacific. Islanders firmly believe the unsubstantiated story that fallout from an early test that landed as far away as Fiji happened because an impatient President Charles de Gaulle, anxious to end his visit to Mururoa, ordered the test to take the radioactive dust towards inhabited islands.

The atoll is patrolled by the French Navy, who boarded protest vessels from the international environmental movement Greenpeace and towed them away from the zone.

The flagship of the movement, Rainbow Warrior, was sunk in Auckland harbour last month by explosives attached to the hull. Two French-speaking people await trial for murder in Auckland jail.

Pacific Islanders are acutely aware of the hazards of nuclear testing. More than 210 weapons tests have been carried out in the Pacific by the United States and France since 1946. The effects are still being felt.

A report on health in the Pacific presented to the Pacific Islands conference here Friday said nuclear radiation was a major health hazard. The writer, Randy Thaman from the University of the South Pacific, Fiji, said increased incidence of tissue damage, cancer and birth defects had been linked to testing. Islanders also remember the 1954 U.S. test at Bikini atoll in the Marshall Islands.

A miscalculation allowed winds to dump radioactive ash on a Japanese fishing boat at sea, causing serious radiation sickness. The Bikinians returned to their atoll in 1971 but had to be taken off again in 1978 because the tests showed it they were accumulating significant amounts of radioactivity in their bodies.

The U.S. government spent \$10 million in 1977 cleaning up Eniwetok atoll after nuclear tests. Plutonium-contaminated top-soil was scraped off and covered with a concrete dome.

New Zealand has barred nuclear-powered or armed warships from its ports, thereby creating a rift in the Australia, New Zealand U.S. (ANZUS) defence alliance.

The U.S. fears that other friendly nations will follow New Zealand and create serious problems for the U.S. Navy, which has a fleet of more than 200 ships in the Pacific, including an estimated 20 nuclear-powered submarines.

The submarines and an unknown number of surface ships carry nuclear weapons.

## Pope resists Africanisation of Christianity

By Patrick Worsnip  
Reuters

NAIROBI — Tom-toms and tribal dancing to accompany the mass are fine, but Pope John Paul on his seven-nation African tour, which ended last Monday has steadfastly refused to adapt Vatican teachings to fit local culture.

The bishops of black Africa have welcomed the Pope warmly and have not publicly questioned his views. But any hopes they may have had of concessions on matters of doctrine have been dashed.

Many African churchmen feel that their countrymen, born out of centuries of animist beliefs in spirits inhabiting the world around them, still have difficulty comprehending a faith like Christianity that was essentially formed in Europe.

Although at least 70 million Africans call themselves Christians, "Evangelisation has not yet penetrated the depths of our African cultures," the Roman Catholic Bishops of Africa said in a 1983 message.

The Pope's view of the matter was firmly put in a statement on his departure from Togo on August 10. "It is not the Gospel which has to change, it is cultures which

have to make an effort to assimilate better the seeds of life and salvation brought by Jesus Christ," he said.

The Vatican's deep suspicion of African native practices getting mixed up with Catholic teachings was demonstrated by its treatment of former Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo of Lusaka, who held faith healing sessions.

Milingo was replaced in the Zambian capital and transferred to Rome in 1982.

In his most detailed reflection on the subject, in Yaounde last week, the Pope admitted to Cameroonian intellectuals that the blending of church dogma with the African psyche was a "difficult debate".

In speech after speech, he has urged Africans to incorporate the best aspects of their native traditions into the Gospel message. But he has identified these aspects only as a natural spirituality and a strong love of family.

The Pope has tried to tell Africans that everyone else has had to adapt to receive the Gospel.

The Pontiff has also refused to accept that there is any other than the Catholic model of marriage, despite a recent statement by the Archbishop of Kinshasa, Cardinal

Joseph Malula, that Christian marriage "works badly in Africa."

This was Malula's "personal view", the Pope told reporters.

On several occasions, the Pope has roundly condemned such polygamy, experimental marriage and the divorcing of childless wives as a basic affront to the equal dignity of man and woman.

The Pontiff has apologised to Africans for the barbarities of the slave trade once conducted by Christian nations. But he has made clear that there is no question of apologising for the work of the missionaries in converting Africans to Christianity from their traditional religions.

Christians have heard the good news of the Gospel and feel bound to pass it on as widely as they can, he said.

In Togo, the Pope met a group of animist priests who accorded him a "welcome of religious tolerance". His reply was courteous but only thinly disguised his hope that they would soon see the light of Christianity.

European clergymen working in Africa often take a more resigned view of the animists. "If they don't want to become Christians, we can't force them. All we can do

is show them the example of how we live," says Georges Saraber, a Dutch priest in central Cameroun.

In his speeches, the Pope has taken a careful line on the Muslims who form a sizeable minority in several of the black African countries he has visited.

Nevertheless, in Cameroun he baptised 85 new Christians in the northern town of Garoua, long a Muslim stronghold and the home town of former President Ahmadou Ahidjo, himself a Muslim.

Paul Biya, who succeeded Ahidjo in 1982, is a Catholic. Muslim dignitaries attended the Garoua ceremony.

The Pope has said both publicly and privately that the task of reconciling Church dogma and African tradition, "inculturation" as ecclesiastical writers have dubbed it, is up to African churchmen themselves.

Many senior African clergymen have been pressing for a meeting of the continent's bishops to review the church's position in Africa and its stand on African social and political problems.

The Pope has given his assent in principle, provided the Africans can agree among themselves on holding the meeting and on the form that it should take.

## Senate rejects draft law

(Continued from page 1)

explained the meanings of ambiguous articles and the draft laws were endorsed when put to the vote.

The Senate decision to refer the income tax draft law to the House was in line with recommendations made by the joint committee of the two houses. The committee recommended certain changes in the phrasing of the law and the Senate held a heated debate over the various issues under contention and voted to send the bill back to the House.

Under the new draft law the following are to be totally exempt from income tax:

- Official allocations by His Majesty King Hussein.
- Income of local authorities.
- Income of non-profit-making organisations such as federations and cooperative societies.
- Income of religious and charitable institutions and cultural, medical or sports societies.

The draft law also totally exempts blind persons and those who are totally disabled from paying income tax. Pension, compensation for injuries and deaths and retirement payments in addition to income from invested and cultivated land are also exempted. Reinsurance companies and equity profits are also totally exempted under the new draft law.

Salaries and wages of Jordanian diplomats working abroad and non-Jordanian employees working for Jordanian institutions abroad are also exempted in addition to income from patents, copyrights or token prizes upon recommendations by the cabinet.

The ministerial council has the right to exempt profits and interest rates on any loan given to the treasury from financing sources and this exemption could be either total or partial.

Pre-establishment and initial outlay expenditures for new companies, including feasibility study allocations, which do not extend over five-years are also exempt

from income tax.

Partial exemptions are tabulated as follows under the new draft law: Men will be allowed a JD 400 exemption if he is single and JD 600 if he is married with JD 200 exemption for every child and his mother and father if he financially supports them.

A military conscript or a student can obtain a JD 500 in tax exemption every year and persons financing the education of a son, wife or relative are allowed an exemption of JD 500 per annum.

The Lower House, in its extraordinary session, also passed draft laws pertaining to the Postal Savings Fund and Islamic bonds (Mukarada), the Aqaba Railway Corporation as well as the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) as passed to the House from its legal and financial committees.

At the beginning of the session, which was presided over by House Speaker Akel Al Fayez and attended by Mr. Rifai and cabinet ministers, a Royal Decree was read out for the inclusion of draft laws on land registration fees for the year 1985, income tax on dealings in real estate, the right of institutional entity for using fixed assets and property holdings.

The draft law on land registration fees covers beneficiaries from housing projects as well as issues related to inheritance and includes clauses on parceling.

Under the new draft law, land registration fees are reduced from five to one per cent of the fixed price for trading between fathers and sons as partners, provided that land has been registered for five years in the name of the partners.

The house also passed draft laws related to the Aqaba Railway Corporation and the Cities and Villages Development Bank.

A draft law on Islamic bonds was endorsed as passed to the Senate by its financial committee. The draft law had earlier been rejected by the Senate and sent back to the House for amendment.

## Israeli official shot dead

(Continued from page 1)

the car's licence plate.

Egyptian investigators found shell casings from a Soviet-designed Kalashnikov rifle fired at the Israeli car, according to a foreign ministry official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The wife of the assassinated diplomat was reported in serious condition, while the other Israeli woman received minor wounds, said the official.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismat Abdul Meguid sent a cable to the Israeli government pledging that Cairo authorities will make every effort "to discover the criminals and bring them to justice," an Israeli spokesman said.

Mr. Abdul Meguid's cable to Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir expressed condolences to the government and the families, said the spokesman.

Israel Radio said a doctor would be flown to Cairo to give the two women further treatment. Police immediately clamped tight security checks at Cairo airport and said other exit points from the country were also under stringent checks.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Egyptian authorities had pledged to do "all they can" with regards to the attack.

Egypt's ranking diplomat in Israel said he feared it was aimed at sabotaging Mideast peace moves. Mohammad Bassiouni, charge d'affaires at the Egyptian embassy in Tel Aviv, told reporters: "Egypt is always against terrorist attacks everywhere in the world."

Israel opened the Cairo embassy, its only mission in the Arab World, following the 1979 Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

But the two countries have had strained relations since the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon and are in dispute over the ownership of Taba, a narrow strip of beach on the Red Sea.

Israeli plainclothes security men help to guard the Cairo embassy and its staff, headed by Ambassador Moshe Sasson, are housed

in a two-storey building in western Cairo.

The attack came as Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres was trying to arrange a summit with President Mubarak to improve relations that cooled over the Lebanon war. Egypt has also played a key role in trying to revive efforts to find a lasting solution to the Palestinian problem.

Mr. Bassiouni, who is the highest-ranking Egyptian representative in Israel, opposes any "sabotage of the peace movement" and did not think the attack would "affect the peace movement or the relations between Israel and Egypt," said an Egyptian secretary in Tel Aviv, who did not give his name.

It was the second attack on Israeli diplomats in Egypt since Israel sent an ambassador to Cairo on Feb. 26, 1980 under the two countries' 1979 peace treaty.

Israeli embassy attaché Zvi Kedat was wounded in the hand on June 5, 1984, when he was shot from a passing car as he was about to enter his home in Maadi.

Ambassador Sasson returned to Israel last week for vacation and consultation. He was seen by reporters in Israel on Tuesday.

Later on Tuesday, the Egyptian Interior Ministry identified the slain Israeli as Albert Atrakchi, an administrative attaché. It said the woman was his wife Elena and Mazal Menache. Mr. Atrakchi's secretary.

In a statement, the ministry said the attack occurred at 8:30 a.m. (0630 GMT) as the Israelis drove from their residence in Maadi, to the embassy in Cairo's Giza district, about 15 kilometres north of Maadi.

The statement said Mr. Atrakchi, who had been posted in Cairo for three months, "was not among those persons for whom the Israeli embassy had requested an Egyptian security escort."

It said authorities had taken "several security measures" after the incident but did not say what they were.



## Pella flourished during Greco-Roman rule

Situated at the crossing of two important trade and communication routes, Pella in the north Jordan Valley flourished for the past 8,000 years. Rami Khouri, who has been very closely following the excavations at Pella, reviews the findings. Following is part three of a four-part series of articles on archaeological discoveries at Pella.

Text and Photos  
By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

PELLA — Pella entered the sphere of the Roman Empire in 64/63 B.C., when the General Pompey conquered Syria and freed the captive Hellenistic cities from Hasmonaean domination. Pella was one of the ten Greco-Roman cities in the area of modern Jordan and southern Syria that formed the Decapolis ("ten cities").

The Roman city started minting its own bronze coins again in 82/83 A.D., though few Early Roman (50 B.C.-135 A.D.) artefacts or architectural remains have been unearthed to date. Some monumental architecture and several rich tombs attest, however, to the resurgence of Pella in the late Roman period, when tombs and buildings spread well beyond the main mound.

The Roman city is mentioned

several times in ancient texts. Josephus specifically lists Pella as being one of the cities that Pompey freed from Hasmonaean control and brought under Roman rule in 63 B.C. The Roman historian Pliny lists Pella as one of the Decapolis cities, as does the Egyptian writer Claudius Ptolemy.

The small odeon, or covered theatre, adjacent to the Wadi Jirm stream is the best preserved Roman period structure at Pella. Its western half has largely disappeared due to later robbing of its stones for reuse in Byzantine and Umayyad structures. It held some 400 spectators when first built in the late 1st or early 2nd Century A.D.

The audience entered the theatre through two eastern and western vomitoria, or arched passageways, or through three entrances at the rear of the auditorium. The theatre was partly, and perhaps fully, faced with handsome pink and yellow decorative

stones, and once formed part of a larger 1st/2nd Century A.D. civic centre that probably included a forum and perhaps even a temple.

A semi-circular structure excavated just to the west of the monumental staircase near the theatre showed the remains of a water channel made of fired-clay paving blocks, clearly designed to carry water along a semi-circular path around the excedral structure. The structure may have formed part of the city's nymphaeum (public water fountain), or its baths.

Third Century A.D. Roman coins depict the city's temple and nymphaeum, while textual evidence relates that people travelled to Pella to soak in its warm baths. As the level of the Wadi Jirm has risen some three metres since the Roman period, the orchestra and stage areas of the theatre and other related structures cannot be excavated because of the rushing water that quickly floods any excavation trenches. One theory believes that the waters of the Wadi Jirm were sometimes channelled into the theatre for certain dramatic purposes.

### Milestones to Jerash

Several milestones found outside the city once marked the mileage along a Roman road that connected Pella with Roman Gerasa (Jerash). Dozens of rock-cut Roman period tombs have been excavated all around the main mound, some of which still had the well preserved remains of large cedar beams that once held up the tomb roofs. Some of the dead were also buried in pinewood coffins. The excavations revealed that a few of the larger, rock-cut Roman era tombs were continuously re-used during a period of some 300 years.

Little of the Late Roman/Early Byzantine city has been found because of the extensive levelling and rebuilding carried out by Pella's inhabitants in the late Byzantine and Umayyad eras. By the 5th Century A.D., Pella was a growing Christian city whose bishops participated in the council of Ephesus in 449 A.D. and the Council of Chalcedon in 451 A.D.

Textual and some archaeological evidence confirms, however, that Christianity first took root at Pella much earlier in the 1st Century A.D. Around 67 A.D., some early Christians in Jerusalem were ordered by one of their prophets to seek refuge at Pella from the impending dangers of the First Jewish Revolt. One of these early Jewish/Christian refugees may have been buried in a sarcophagus excavated in Pella's West Church in 1967, during the first year of the joint Australian-American expedition.

today. West of the main mound is the West Church, with three columns of its 6th Century A.D. atrium standing once again.

The East Church, on a terrace overlooking the main mound, Wadi Jirm and Wadi Malawi from the east, was built in the last quarter of the 5th Century A.D. A hexagonal pool in the atrium west of the sanctuary was fed with water via a lead pipe.

The 28-metre-long triapsidal church, with colonnades separating the nave from the two side aisles, was approached along a monumental staircase from the Wadi Malawi below. Inside the church, the Australian excavators recovered fragments or intact fittings that adorned a typical Byzantine church, including the marble chancel screen, chain-suspended incense burners, and the reliquary container and reliquary.

The eastern end of the church once sported five glazed and iron-barred windows. Interior decorations included painted plaster designs and glass and stone mosaics on the walls and hemidomes. The floors were paved with marble, limestone and other stone materials.

The church had deteriorated badly by the early 7th Century A.D., was reconstructed or remodelled (perhaps after earthquake damage between 575-625 A.D.), and finally went out of use in the mid-8th Century A.D. Most of Pella's standing buildings were devastated by the earthquake of 746/7 A.D., which abruptly ended the city's life.

### Architectural remains

Widespread architectural remains and surface pottery show that Pella's population and municipal spread both reached their height during the 5th and 6th Centuries A.D. The entire east side of the main mound was covered with Byzantine houses and shops between the 4th-6th Centuries A.D., when houses were also built on the steep north and west slopes of Tell Husein that had only been thought suitable for burials in previous periods. The inhabitants of the flourishing Byzantine city traded widely throughout the east Mediterranean, to judge by imported pottery from North Africa, Cyprus and Asia Minor.

The remains of three of Pella's Byzantine churches still stand

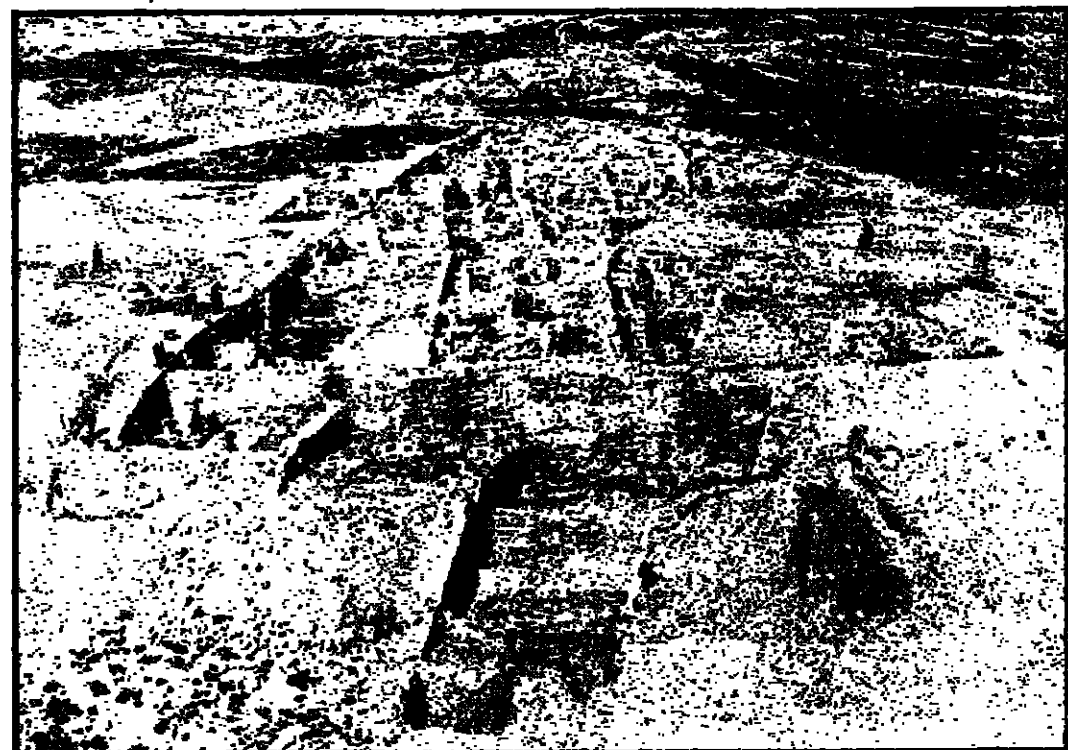
### Civic Complex Church

The Civic Complex Church, north of the theatre, is peculiar because it faces west-south-west, rather than due west, as it had to be fit into the available space between the theatre and an existing Ionic building north of the theatre. The atrium west of the church has been fully cleared and its columns re-set by the Department of Antiquities. Its twenty columns were all reused from Roman period buildings, though the former hypothesis that this 5th Century A.D. church stands on the site of an earlier Roman temple has now been largely refuted by the excavations.

The earlier Ionic building north of the atrium and sanctuary was made into a dependency of the Civic Complex Church in the 5th



The relief carver and lid from East Church. The fine piece is carved from gypsum in the shape of a miniature sarcophagus.



General view of the east side of the main mound at Pella, with extensive remains of Byzantine and Umayyad residential quarters. In foreground is part of the deep cut, which revealed Bronze and Iron Age levels.

Century, while another dependency was built south of the church. When first built, the church was entered through the north side of the atrium, which would have been on the natural access route for the inhabitants of the city on Pella's main mound.

In the early 7th Century A.D., the Late Byzantine inhabitants of Pella built a monumental staircase as a new approach to the church from the west, covering over a previous street and shops from the Early Byzantine period. The steps were formed by using the inverted stone seats of the now abandoned theatre.



Aerial perspective of the civic complex, taken from Tell Husein. In the foreground is the semi-circular remnant of the Roman theatre. Above it is the Byzantine Church and its colonnaded atrium, and to the left is the monumental staircase built as new approach to the church in the last Byzantine period.

## Arab youth — in exile among their elders

The Arab countries have some of the highest proportions of young people in their populations in the world, with the 15-24 age group amounting to around one-fifth of the total. This youth segment is also growing at unprecedented rates — by some 25 per cent in Algeria, Egypt and Morocco, for example, between 1975 and 1980. Drifting to the towns and cities in an often vain search for education and employment, these young people are increasingly out of tune with their elders, as Moroccan sociologist Fatima Mernissi reports:

Ancient legends had foretold that the close of the 14th century of the Muslim era in 1979 would see the end of the world. What was not foreseen was that this apocalyptic date would be marked by a dramatic rebellious demonstration by young people, who had traditionally been carefully distanced from power and decision-making in the Arab world.

On the day of destiny of 1 Moharram 1400 AH (20 November 1979 AD), the pilgrims performing their rituals at Mecca thought that the end of the world really had come when a horde of young people, armed and headed by a leader only 24 or 25 years old, stormed Islam's Holy of Holies.

It gradually dawned on a bewildered Muslim world that these young people, who had come from all points of the compass (Yemen, Morocco, Pakistan, Kuwait, Egypt) did not feel this holy sanctuary, this centre of spiritual power, this symbol of things sacred and the basis of authority, to be theirs. Their leader even took the title of Mahdi — the Messiah who will show the way to those Muslims who have gone astray.

This spirit of rebellion against the adult world had already been evident a decade earlier when millions of young Arabs had sung the words of one of the poets they idolized, the Palestinian Darwish, and his Song of the Exile.

Oh, suicide that haunts me  
Stay at the forefront of my  
dreams and struggles  
This age is not mine  
No. This land is not mine  
No. This body is not mine  
To understand these attitudes, it should be remembered that in Muslim society, deference to the family patriarch and to adult authority generally is institutionalised and even assumes a sacred aspect.

As-Sakhi, the solemn curse laid by a father upon his rebellious son, is an eminently religious concept, reflected in the way political and religious leaders insist on retaining a monopoly over advising and directing their youngsters.

What steps has the Arab world

taken to give young people a more active role and participation in decision-making?

### Between petrodollars and computerization

While unemployment is a worldwide phenomenon, it particularly affects Arab youth because of the structural upheaval in the economy of Arab countries.

Emigration from the countryside to the towns has been intensive, with the urban population amounting to 52 per cent in Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, 44 per cent in Egypt and 41 per cent in Morocco; socio-economic changes have arisen from the decreasing importance of agriculture and the inflationary effects of the oil boom. These factors, as well as wars, have had a disastrous effect upon job opportunities for young people, particularly in the urban areas. The impact of technological progress on the skills sought in the labour market and the inability of the educational and training systems to meet these are, moreover, one of the major stumbling-blocks to development in the region. Unplanned computerization and the world recession have reduced still further the number of jobs available.

And so the majority of young people find themselves caught between an educational system unable to absorb and train them and a labour market which is changing and contracting with technological progress. Less than half the boys and one-third of the girls in the 12-17 age group in the Arab World actually attend secondary school, and the rate for repeating a school year has reached proportions which dismay pupils and staff alike: nearly 20 per cent of Algerians, 27 per cent of Tunisians and 33 per cent of Moroccans repeat one of their last two years of secondary school.

In the 1970s, education represented security and the promise of employment, but this is no longer true in the 1980s when young people of both sexes and all levels of education, even graduates, can no longer find work. Job insecurity

is not just confined to those with an arts qualification; technologists are increasingly affected too. The President of the Union of Moroccan Engineers states the number of his 8,000 members who are unemployed will reach 750 by the end of 1984. A study into the growth in technological knowledge showed that, on average, only around 1 per cent of scientists and technologists trained in Arab countries are actually working on research and development there.

### Sex and Fundamentalism

It is in the light of this social and economic setting and of their frustrations in education, training and employment that the extent of the emotional and sexual conflicts affecting young men must be seen. The young Arab male, finds himself on the domestic front, caught between a failing father, a patriarch unable to give him protection, and a young wife no longer willing to obey him, since he may no longer support her financially.

It is a well-known fact that one of the revolutions in the modern Arab world, the independence movement in Algeria, let women down. After taking part in the armed struggle, they found imposed on them the traditional roles and laws which allotted domesticity to them as their horizon and their ideal. And it is because the revolutionary movements did not prepare young men to accept more willingly changes in the role of the sexes that there are today such painful clashes. One of the factors attracting young men to the Fundamentalist movement is that this brings them security on the domestic front, by guaranteeing that their wives obey them.

Questioned about marital relationships, one-third of the high-school boys interviewed in a small town in the north of Morocco said that the ideal couple is one in which the wife obeys the husband, and 87 per cent of the high-school girls said that the ideal couple is one in which sexual equality is observed. Sixty-seven per cent of the high-school girls said that they wanted to obtain work outside the home, and only 38.24 per cent of the young men would like their wives to work outside.

Asked whether the pursuit of sexual partners outside marriage was a masculine weakness, under 2 per cent of the young men agreed

— but 98.44 per cent of the girls did. On the face of it, this would seem to imply that dialogue between the young of both sexes is difficult, to say the least.

One of the compensations of the patriarchal family for the young man who, in other ways, is swallowed up by his authoritarian father, is a wife who is docile because she is dependent and easy to control because she is secluded.

The whole philosophy of daily life rests on a precise demarcation of the area where conflicts are possible (the public area of economic and political life), and an area where peace is institutionally guaranteed, with polygamy and divorce being the most persuasive means of blackmail against the woman.

Today the young man finds that not only is he completely frozen out and frustrated in the public area, where traditional systems of education and employment are crumbling, but also that peace on the home front, promised by tradition and guaranteed by law, is now hardly possible any more.

With the disappearance of the home-based economy and the extended family, the young woman soon finds herself confronted with the need to earn her own living. Her dream prince has become a fiancé with a fluctuating and uncertain income. Whether or not she is trained or prepared, she knows that she can no longer rely on her husband. Pragmatically, she throws herself into competing for the few school places and the few jobs obtainable.

An indication of this determination to succeed in fields outside the home is the percentage of women teachers at university level. Over 25 per cent of university staff in Egypt are women (about the same as in the United States). In Morocco, where schooling for women began only after the Second World War, the percentage of women teaching at university is greater than in Canada (18 per cent as against 16 per cent). Another indicator, albeit negative, of this determination by women to achieve independence, is the percentage of them found among the age group most affected by unemployment (15-24), the rate for women is higher than that for men. Formerly restricted to seeking work in the immediate surroundings of the home, women today, like men, do not hesitate to emigrate. A study of the characteristics of young people seeking to emigrate to other Arab countries, as shown from the small ads in the mass circulation weekly Al Watan Al-Arabi, revealed that 54 per cent were under 25 and 25 per cent were women.



Two young Moroccans holding hands

acteristics of young people seeking to emigrate to other Arab countries, as shown from the small ads in the mass circulation weekly Al Watan Al-Arabi, revealed that 54 per cent were under 25 and 25 per cent were women.

Contraception, actively supported at government level as official policy in many Arab countries (for example, in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan and Syria), has enabled married women to assume some control over their sex lives, and given young unmarried women an almost miraculous protection against the dangers of premarital sexual activity.

While surveys into the sexual activity of young people in the 1960s and 1970s had as their topics virginity, marriage prospects, the possibility or otherwise of seeing one's future spouse and parental interference in one's choice, surveys in the 1980s, often conducted by students, have as their key topics premarital sex and conflicts, abortion, the number of partners and the duration of relationships.

Because of the structural upheavals within the family, and economic insecurity both men and women put off setting up home. There has been a dramatic postponement in the age at which people marry in North Africa: 18 to 24 for women and men respectively in Algeria, 22 and 27 in Egypt, 19 and 25 in Libya, 19 and 26 in Morocco, 21 and 27 in Tunisia.

There is thus an ever-widening

gap between the self-image which Muslim society still wishes to project by means of its laws and pronouncements, and the actual family which can only survive by daily going against these laws and pronouncements. This need for silence and taboos also explains the highly defensive attitude which Arab societies take towards sociology and psychology in particular. It is understandable why young people rebel against what they see as hypocrisy on the part of their elders, who are not only unwilling to talk about their problems, but also force them to keep silent about them too.

### Youth and the cultural revolution

The cultural explosion in the Arab world in the sphere of the written word and the activities of unofficial associations can only be understood by recalling that millions of young people who have had mass access to schooling (compared with the colonial period) have reached adolescence disillusioned. However, this infiltration of culture by the young takes different forms, deepening on the authorities have over the various media. The impact of the young is virtually nil on television, which is closely controlled by the 'old men'. But it is very pronounced in radio where, from the Atlantic to the Gulf, on winter evenings, the talent and creativity of the young people who here and there manage to hijack cultural programmes, is always a pleasant

surprise.

In countries where censorship is discreet or non-existent (Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, for example), there is an abundance of studies, books and magazines, which often only appear for one or two issues. In short, there is a gradual undermining of popular culture and entertainment. While officialdom still encourages songs of love and romance, anti-establishment songs and poetry are achieving a popularity which many politicians envy. When young people are asked to name their heroes, singers and poets are often mentioned and politicians rarely.

What is it these poets and singers speak of? Often, the simple wish to be able to live decently. To the cry of the Algerian Boulanour. They know no luxury. Everything for them is luxury! Bread, love, dreams. Zrika from Casablanca replies: We want to live/To blossom like the fruits of the earth/ It is wrong that some can walk on the moon/While here on earth we have not the right to walk a night.

Between adult culture and youth culture in the Arab World there are differences in outlook and in the way in which world civilisation and the future are seen. Whereas youth culture is centred on inter-Arab debates and exchanges and a preoccupation with pragmatism and the problems of real life, establishment culture is marked by a fascination with Western escapism. The percentage of American films shown on tel-

evision ranges from over 29 per cent of the total in Algeria and Tunisia to over 60 per cent in Libya and the UAE.

Paradoxically, establishment culture at the same time lays great stress on religious programmes, and the brash, consumer-orientated and sexually charged messages of American programmes conflict sharply with the modesty that is the cardinal virtue of the religious message.

This contradiction leads young people, already hypercritical because of their frustrations, to react with cynicism towards their elders whom they see as politically confused and in error.

The intense politicisation of Arab youth and its polarisation either for religion or against it (secular Marxist tendencies are at least as strong as the Fundamentalism which mesmerizes the Western Press) is thus above all a survival strategy in the face of the establishment culture of their parents and a reaction to political directions taken during the decisive turning-point of the 1970s. This helps to explain why one of the legendary heroes of Arab youth in the 1980s is an otherwise inexplicable combination: a Sheikh Imam aged 66 who preaches not in mosques but on university campuses, when he is not in prison. His chants are strange prayers in which religious litanies are refined to take in secular anti-establishment messages spiced with irony, sarcasm and insolence — People magazine.



## Cram and Cruz to clash in 800 metres record bid

ZURICH (R) — Steve Cram will be bidding for a fourth world record when he clashes with Olympic gold medalist Joaquim Cruz of Brazil in the 800 metres at the star-studded Zurich Athletics Grand Prix Wednesday.

The in-form Briton's record bid will be the major attraction of a meeting which includes a rematch between Mary Slaney of the United States, Romanian Maricica Puica and Britain's Zola Budd over a mile and the grand prix debut in Europe of Carl Lewis, the American who won four Olympic gold medals last year.

Britain's Sebastian Coe, the 800 metres world record holder, is also expected to race, but in the 1,500 against Moroccan Said Aouita, Olympic 5,000 metres champion and world record holder.

A record 36 Olympic winners, world champions and world record holders will be among the more than 300 athletes from 30 countries at one of the best-attended meetings in Europe, which marks the resumption of the prize series after a 17-day recess.

Cram, who has set world records in the 1,500 metres, one mile and 2,000 metres in recent weeks, will be chasing Coe's four-year-old record of 1:41.73.

He and Cruz face a top-class field expected to include American Johnny Gray, who inflicted the first post-Olympic defeat on Cruz early this year, Cruz's fellow Brazilian Agberto Guimaraes, and budding Briton Tom McKean.

McKean, who beat Cram over that distance this year, confirmed his promise by extricating himself from a difficult position to win the European Cup 800 metres final in convincing style in Moscow on Sunday.

McKean replaced Coe in Moscow.

Coe had suffered a recurrence of muscle spasms due to a displaced vertebra for which he has been undergoing intensive radio therapy in Switzerland.

Grand Prix promoter Res Bruegger said Coe was responding to treatment and should be fit to run the 1,500 against Aouita.

Bruegger added that Aouita was having similar problems, but was expected to have recovered by Wednesday to join a field including New Zealander John Walker, the first man to run 100 sub-four minute miles, and American Steve Scott.

Slaney, Puica and Budd have not raced together since the Los Angeles Olympics 3,000 metres final when Slaney and Budd collided and Puica went on to win the gold medal.

They will be clocked over 1,500 metres as well as the mile thus creating a possibility of two world records.

Budd, the world cross country champion who led all the way to a stirring win in the 3,000 metres in Moscow, is given little chance against her two rivals in an event for which she has rarely been timed.

Puica posted the world mile record of 4:17.14 in 1982, while Slaney is unbeaten in eight outdoor races this season and has a personal best of 4:18.08, the second fastest for the distance.

Lewis, who has clocked the year's best time of 9.98 seconds for the 100 metres, will be going for the sprint double.

He has been sidelined by a hamstring injury since June and could be tested by several in-form sprinters including fellow-American Calvin Smith, the 100 metres world record holder and East Germany's Frank Emmelmann, who won the 200 in Moscow.

U.S. triple Olympic gold medalist Valerie Brisco-Hooks makes her European grand prix debut in the sprints against the formidable East German pair of marlies Goeur and Marita Koch, Moscow winners of the 100 and 200 metres respectively.

Olympic 800 metres champion Doina Melinte of Romania, who beat Czechoslovakia's double world record-holder Jarmila Kratochvilova in two grand prix events last month, meets her again in the 800 metres.

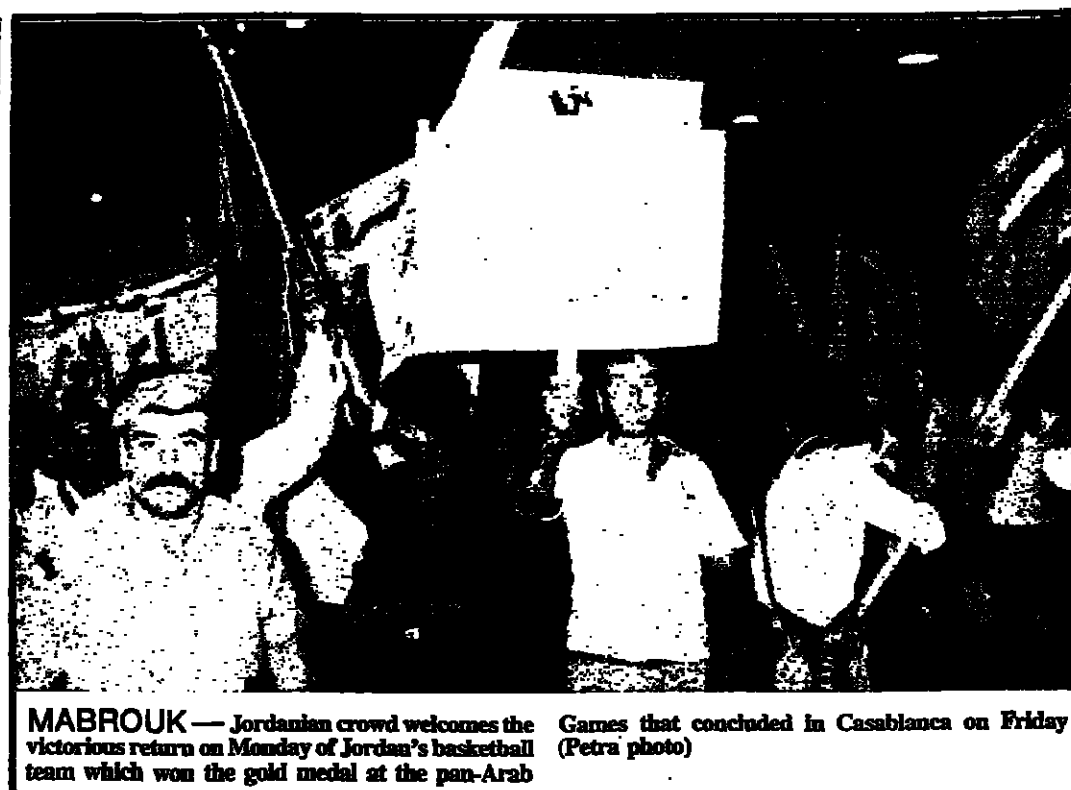
Italy's 10,000 metres Olympic champion Alberto Cova, fresh from his 5,000 and 10,000 metres European Cup double, runs in the 5,000 against a strong field including Portugal's Fernando Mamede, West Germany's Thomas Wessinghage, Irishman John Treacy, Americans Sydney Maree and Doug Padilla and Swiss Olympic 5,000 metres silver medalist Markus Ryeeft.

## National wins Egyptian Cup

CAIRO (R) — National of Egypt, holders of the African Cup-Winners Cup, beat Ismaili 1-0 Monday night to win the Egyptian Cup.

National scored in the 29th minute through striker Tarek Khalil when he dodged a number of defenders including the goalkeeper and flicked the ball home.

Supported by some 50,000 cheering fans, both teams gave enthusiastic performances.



MABROUK — Jordanian crowd welcomes the victorious return on Monday of Jordan's basketball team which won the gold medal at the pan-Arab Games that concluded in Casablanca on Friday (Petra photo)

## American cyclists challenge East Europeans tomorrow

BASSANO DEL GRAPPA, Italy (R) — American Olympic medalists Roy Knickman, Davis Phinney and Rebecca Twigg will relish the prospect of meeting the might of Eastern Europe in the World Cycling Championships starting on Thursday.

The U.S. trio will see the championships as a golden opportunity to demonstrate the worth of their Los Angeles performances, achieved in the absence of the Soviet Bloc teams who boycotted the Olympics.

They will also be riding to restore U.S. cycling prestige following the Olympic blood doping scandal, which resulted in disciplinary action against U.S. Cycling Federation officials who made transfusions available to U.S. riders during the games.

The practice of boosting performance by the transfusion of

blood packed with oxygen-carrying red corpuscles has since been outlawed by the International Olympic Committee and the U.S. Cycling Federation.

Phinney, Olympic 100 kilometre team trial bronze medalist, and Twigg, the women's road race silver medalist, both turned professional after Los Angeles. Twigg then won the world 3,000 metres title.

But Knickman, 20, has remained an amateur and faces the full force of the East Europeans in the team time trial.

Knickman will mastermind the U.S. bid for the team time trial title and possibly the pursuit crown.

The Russians and East Germans carved up the major amateur track titles at the 1983 championships in Switzerland, winning all but the team pursuit title snatched by West Germany.

They would doubtless have done so again last year had the amateur championships not been

incorporated into the Olympics.

While the Russians will be without Sergei Kopylov, kilometre time trial king from 1983, their strength in depth is second to none.

Students Otar McHedlishvili and Nikolai Kovsh will challenge for the sprint titles with Kovsh winning 1980 Olympic silver medalist Alexander Panfilov in the battle for the kilometre time trial.

But Olympic champion Fredy Schmidtke of West Germany could be the man most likely to upset the Soviets' search for Kopylov's successor in that event.

The four kilometres team pursuit also promises to be an enthralling series with the Soviet and East German cyclists facing the determined Americans and Olympic champions Australia.

There is less speculation over the destiny of some of the men's professional titles.

Japan's Koichi Nakano won the sprint crown for the eighth time last year.

## Costello favourite to keep super-lightweight title

NEW YORK (R) — Billy Costello of the United States is favoured to retain his World Boxing Council (WBC) super-lightweight title when he meets compatriot Lonnie Smith at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night.

Costello, 29, who boasts a 30-0 fight record including 17 knockouts, is known as a slugger with a powerful left hook. Smith, 23, the eighth-ranked contender, has a reputation as a boxer, but claims nine knockouts in a 21-0-1 fight record.

The champion is making his fourth defence since dethroning American Bruce Curry in January last year when the fight was stopped in the 10th round of a scheduled 12-round bout.

The card will also feature former three-time WBC junior middleweight champion Wilfred Benitez going up to the middleweight class against fellow-American Kevin Moley.

Costello is clearly the class of the division, which, even when there is strong competition, does not command the high paydays of the heavier divisions.

That has led Costello to con-

template moving up a weight class to get a bigger slice of the boxing pie.

"Now I'm ready to take on the Aaron Pryors and the Ray Mancinis or anyone else for big money. I think I belong in that company," he said.

Costello is earning a relatively handsome \$300,000 for fight, according to his manager, Mike Jones.

Jones said the promoters had hoped to put together a stronger card featuring former WBC lightweight champion Alexis Arguello and former undisputed world middleweight champion Vito Antuofermo.

But for various reasons the card did not come off and Costello, who Jones said originally was offered \$400,000, agreed to the smaller figure.

Costello, who has a powerful physique from early years as a weightlifter, does not want to be typecast as merely a slugger.

"I consider myself a thinking fighter. I can adapt. If I need to box to win, I can box. If I have to slug it out, I can do that too," he said.

## French thoughts divided on S.American champ

PARIS (R) — South American soccer champions Uruguay face the inaugural Inter-Continental Cup here Wednesday in more single-minded mood than European champions France, a team preoccupied with World Cup qualification.

Uruguay have already booked their passage to the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico, but France face three crucial qualifiers in the next three months — and that is their priority.

France's 15-match string without defeat ended in a 2-0 loss to Bulgaria in May and team chief Henri Michel hopes his team will quickly forget the Sofia defeat and rediscover their touch at the Parc des Princes stadium.

Wednesday's encounter is the first of planned four-yearly matches for the Artemio Franchi Tro-

phy, named after the Italian president of the European Football Union (UEFA), who died in a road accident near Siena, Italy, two years ago.

For France, Maxime Bossis, now playing in the second division, is set to make his 65th appearance to equal the record of his former defensive partner Marius Tressor.

Patrick Battiston, challenger for Bossis's sweeper role, is one of five absentees through injury.

Uruguay team chief Omar Borrás fields an experienced side having only two players, defender Jose Batista and midfielder Sergio Santini, with fewer than 20 international appearances.

Up front they will look to French-based Venancio Ramos, who scored five times in five matches.

### NOTICE

Decision handed down by the Latin Ecclesiastical Court in Amman.

To the accused: Gabriella Tullio Furiato, (Italian national of unknown domicile).

The decision of this court grants the separation between the husband, the accused, Samir Michel Hanna Al-Qasir and his wife, the accused, Gabriella Tullio Furiato, for the period of four years, and reaffirmation of the temporary decision, number 14/85 on 15/7/85, which provides for the accused, Samir Michel Hanna Al-Qasir to have possession of his three children; Michel, Liza and Adel with rights of guardianship and custody. The accused may appeal this decision to this court within the legal period.

Decision made 17/8/85.

The Court Registrar  
Mr. Ayed Hijazeen

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### ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY ZARKA RUSSEIFA WATER AND WASTE WATER CONTRACT 2B/119/85

Further to the announcement published on 12.7.1985 concerning East Zarka Pumping Station, the new submission date is 14/9/1985, 12:00 noon Jordan local time instead of 31/8/1985.

Eng. M.S. Kellani  
President  
Water Authority

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Mitsubishi Galant GLX, Silver colour, with radio, tape recorder and air-conditioning, 5 speeds, 1981 model. 45,000 Km only.  
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END OF TRIAL  
SESSION

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Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00

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SAMIRA

(Arabic)

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(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema  
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(Indian)  
(Colour)

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## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.3980/90	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3561/66	Canadian dollars
	2.7630/45	West German marks
	3.1130/45	Dutch guilders
	2.2612/22	Swiss francs
	56.00/05	Belgian francs
	8.4390/4440	French francs
	1852/1854	Italian lire
	236.90/237.00	Japanese yen
	8.2480/580	Swedish crowns
	8.1650/750	Norwegian crowns
	10.0250/350	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	335.25/335.75	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed firm in moderate volume, showing little or no reaction to the upward revision in U.S. second quarter GNP to two per cent from the "flash" estimate of 1.7 per cent, dealers said. Government bonds, however, showed net losses of around 1/2 point after sterling weakened following the GNP data. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was up 12.7 at 1,307.6.

Saxon ended 50p better at 540. Enterprise, which now holds 14.91 per cent of Saxon, confirmed it is making an agreed bid for Saxon at 540p cash per share. Enterprise closed steady at 181. Elsewhere in oils, Ultramar gained 8p to 211 on vague bid speculation. Golds were quietly mixed and U.S. shares steady.

Ranks were firmer but off the early highs. Standard Chartered rose a net 23p to 472, after better than expected interim results. Johnson Matthey gained 10p to 120, after Monday's financing agreement. Insurances were firm.

In stores, Debenhams added 8p to 332 and Burton 5p to 463. On Monday, Burton placed 30 million of its own shares to raise funds to buy the 26.1 per cent stake in Debenhams held by House of Fraser.

Arthur Bell firm 9p to 265 and bidder Guinness 2p to 274. Guinness said it raised its stake in Bell to 13.35 per cent. Bejam gained 13p to 183 on rumours of a possible bid from Def Corp. up 5p to 275. Racial was unchanged at 158 after its annual meeting.

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

## FORECAST FOR WED., AUGUST 21, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Consider how you would like conditions to be in your life for a considerable period of time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Show business persons with whom you deal that you communicate well with them and you will get good results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can come to a fine agreement with a partner if you show you understand what is uppermost on his, or her mind.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more skillful at your work and get better results. One whose ideas are different to your own can rope you into some scheme.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get into the amusements with kin that have proven pleasurable for a long time.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 23) Get your home more charming. An overly dynamic partner could get you into trouble if you follow his or her lead.

VIRGO (Aug. 24 to Sept. 22) Sit down with associates and discuss how to make the future more mutually profitable. Try not to make any radical changes in work.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Think about the practical and financial side of your life and go after good advice from experts. Avoid one who spends a lot of money.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do whatever can gain you personal goals and be with persons who are loyal. A close tie may endeavor to get you into a bad situation.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Confer with experts and plan the strategy that can gain you your aims faster and better.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Intimates and acquaintances make fine suggestions, so listen to them carefully today, and get ahead faster.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Give more attention to outside matters and civic duty now and do a very fine job. Personal matters could be more difficult to handle.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Lots of fine ideas are yours today, so put them in operation without delay. Be more concerned with advancement now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can follow through on some plan that has been thoroughly analyzed and thought out. Teach early that perseverance is a prime requisite for gaining success. A good education is a must here so plan for it now. A great lover of music in this chart.

## THE Daily Crossword

by Alfio Mici



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- ACROSS
- Vegetary
  - Mail
  - Old MacDonald
  - farm
  - Ornamental tree
  - Singer Vikki
  - Dutch cheese
  - Swedish
  - address
  - Deb
  - Adage
  - Fearless
  - Volcanic
  - Medusa prince
  - Leopoldina
  - terrestrial
  - soil cult.
  - Tipster
  - Nickname
  - Mias Oyl
  - Wash group
  - The Terrible
  - Miss superster
  - Is frugal
  - Climbing stem
  - State strongly
  - Low card
  - Kansas river
  - Shed
  - Used a plane
  - Aura
  - Prayer ending
  - Handy's pal
  - Medusa prince
  - Mias Oyl
  - want for
  - Christmas
  - Horror
  - Goddess of
  - moor
  - But or
  - Copland
  - Al-male
  - Elms or
  - Carnegie
  - Western group
- DOWN
- Connections
  - Indian city
  - Did it
  - Darling
  - Abstract
  - sculpture
  - Climb
  - Stately
  - Sphere
  - Extends
  - Norwegian
  - dramatist
  - "An apple
  - Curse
  - Stock exchange
  - letoile
  - Author Vidal
  - Cuckoo
  - Norwegian
  - composer
  - See 40
  - Musical
  - conclusion
  - Full of pep
  - Like actor
  - David
  - Situated
  - Fr. ape
  - Scops
  - Red of baseball
  - Require
  - Ambled
  - Extend
  - beyond
  - Rubber tree
  - Ludely or
  - Jealousy
  - Diver
  - Rides
  - Landed
  - Arborea
  - Foster
  - Chin. VIP
  - Taprooms
  - Slaughter of
  - baseball
  - "— of the
  - Thousand Days"
  - A Garthwin
  - Foster
  - Chin. VIP

## Aramco oil production registers fourth decline

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (AP) — Aramco, the Arabian American oil Company, registered its fourth year of oil production decline, the company reported Tuesday.

Its annual report, released after a two-months delay for government approval, said the company produced 1.4 billion barrels of oil last year — down about 160 million barrels from the year before.

Aramco is a state-owned company that produces most of Saudi Arabia's crude oil and natural gas. Its production fields are located mainly in the Eastern Province of the kingdom and in nearby offshore areas in the Gulf.

The other two Saudi oil producing companies are the Arabian Oil Co., a Japanese-Saudi joint venture, and the Getty Oil Co., a U.S. firm.

Getty operates in the so-called Neutral Zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and splits offshore operations nearby with Arabian Oil Co.

The two produce about two per cent of the kingdom's oil.

According to the Aramco report, natural gas production rose from the equivalent of 120.4 million barrels in 1983 to 129.9 million in 1984. The increase was attributed to development of natural gasfields, also known as non-associated gas that comes out of the ground without crude oil.

The fall in crude oil production began in 1981, the beginning of the

world oil glut which has depressed petroleum prices.

Production was at its highest in 1980, when Aramco produced 9.631 billion barrels per day, reaching an aggregate 3.525 billion barrels that year.

The next year's production nudged downward to 9.623 billion barrels per day, or 3.512 billion barrels for the whole year.

Aramco's daily production average last year was 3.9 million barrels.

Experts believe that the kingdom's current production of crude is between 1.5 and 2 million barrels a day.

There have been repeated reports, including conflicting statements by Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani, that the country may increase its production to a level near its OPEC-decreed quota of 4.35 million barrels a day.

The kingdom has been producing less than its quota because it wants to offset a market glut precipitated by a number of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) members countries that have been producing more than their quotas.

Over-production, combined with increased production by non-OPEC countries and with oil conservation measures by industrialized nations, have depressed prices on the free spot oil markets by about \$1 below the \$28 barrel level set by OPEC.

## German winegrowers admit doctoring wines

MAINZ, West Germany (R) — A former chairman of the West German winegrowers' association and his cellarman told a court Monday they laced wines with sugar in order to sell them as expensive quality brands.

Mr. Werner Tyrell, who was chairman of the association from 1964 to 1980 and received a government medal of distinction, told the court that between 1971 and 1976 he had ordered sugar added to wines grown on his estate near the city of Trier.

His cellarman Mr. Helmut Burscheid admitted the same offence but said he gave in to Mr. Tyrell under protest.

The two men are charged under West Germany's wine control laws with doctoring 106,506 litres of wine and earning about a million marks (\$330,000) with them between 1971 and 1983 by charging up to 130 marks (\$47) for a half bottle.

A bottle of ordinary German table wine sells for about five to eight marks (\$1.70 to \$2.80).

Mr. Tyrell and Mr. Burscheid denied lacing wines after 1976. If the court accepted this, they would escape punishment under West Germany's statute of limitations.

The verdict will be announced on Wednesday.

## Syndicate of 34 banks aids Johnson Matthey

LONDON (R) — Johnson Matthey, the British group whose bank collapsed last year sending shockwaves through the City of London, has announced a refinancing deal worth £276 million (\$386 million).

Under the package, announced Sunday night, a syndicate of 34 banks will put up credit facilities, cash and precious metals to replace cash back-up which included a standby facility arranged when Johnson Matthey Bankers (JMB) was rescued last September.

Mr. Eugene Anderson, chief executive of Johnson Matthey, one of five members of the London gold market which set the price of gold each day, told reporters the terms of the new deal "reflect the improvements in Johnson Matthey's financial position."

JMB's collapse with losses of £450 million (\$343 million) thrust the Bank of England, which rescued it without telling the government, into a public row with ministers and sparked fears for London's standing as a financial centre.

## Union of Arab Banks meeting opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — The Union of Arab Banks (UAB) opens a two-day meeting in Amman Wednesday to discuss new uniformed customs and standards governing letters of credit in trade and business.

The meeting, to be held at the Central Bank of Jordan, will discuss proposed amendments by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) concerning the issuance of letters of credit and how these amendments and new standards can be adopted in the Arab World, according to a central bank spokesman.

He said that the UAB members are expected to come up with recommendations to be submitted to the ICC for consideration before the amendments are endorsed in their final form.

The Paris-based ICC introduces amendments to uniformed customs and standards for letters of credit every few years.

The last amendments were introduced in 1984.

## New Zealand to slash 'unfair' taxes by 20 %

WELLINGTON (R) — The New Zealand government said Tuesday it would slash the country's "unfair" income taxes by an average of 20 per cent next year.

But Finance Minister Roger Douglas also told parliament in a financial statement that the cuts next October would be financed by the introduction of a 10 per cent value added tax on goods and services.

Mr. Douglas said existing tax policy in the nation of three million people "is unfair and is seen to be unfair" and described the financial statement as "the most far-reaching reform of taxes and benefits in New Zealand's recent history."

He said the vast majority of households would be significantly better off after the reforms despite the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST), which would replace most existing sales taxes.

The income tax cuts mean that lower income workers will pay 15 per cent compared with 20 per cent now. The top rate, for those who earn more than 30,000 dollars (\$15,000), will fall to 48 per cent from 66 per cent.

This meant that 48,139 people were registered as unemployed compared with 65,055 the previous June.

## Peru to give priority to multilateral creditors

LIMA (R) — Peru will give priority to multilateral creditors over foreign governments and commercial banks in paying off its foreign debt, Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro was quoted Monday as saying.

Mr. Alva told Carretas magazine the Peru's recently announced reduced debt service payments of 10 per cent of export earnings would definitely continue to go to international organisations, which provided funds at low interest rates.

"We can't stop paying the international organisations because they lend to us on cheaper terms for development projects," Mr. Alva said. "In contrast, if one pays the commercial banks, one does not receive anything in exchange."

Peru sent shock waves through the international banking community last month when President Alan Garcia announced in his July 28 inaugural speech that the country would devote no more than a tenth of its annual export earnings to repaying its \$14 billion foreign debt.

Although this is small compared with debts of countries like Brazil and Mexico, bankers feared other countries might follow Peru's strident lead in defying their international creditors.

## Saudi firm nets \$9.9m profit

DAMMAM (OPECNA) — The Saudi Fisheries Company (SFC) netted \$9.9 million in profits last year, with its sales and revenues amounting to \$33.07 million. According to the company's annual report, 10 per cent of the profits have been deposited as regular reserves. SFC's fish and shrimp production totalled 7,093 tonnes, and the company's board approved the purchase of two boats for shrimp fishing, each with three tonnes freezing capacity.

## Battle for TWA nears showdown

NEW YORK (R) — A bitter struggle for control of Trans World Airlines (TWA), one of the great names in aviation history, appears to be heading for a showdown.

The TWA board was to meet Tuesday to consider the latest move by Texas Air Corp. to try to defeat a rival bid for the airline from New York investor Mr. Carl Icahn.

TWA, once advised by aviation hero Charles Lindbergh and later owned by billionaire Howard Hughes, agreed in June to a merger with Texas Air worth about \$920 million.

But this is being blocked by Mr. Icahn, who has built up a 45.5 per cent stake in TWA and is backed by labour unions which fear Texas Air Chairman Frank Lorenzo plans to dismember the airline.

Mr. Icahn's holding is big enough to defeat Texas Air in a shareholders' vote, so the TWA board will discuss a proposal from Texas Air to "dilute" his holding by increasing the number of issued shares.

Mr. Icahn has warned of union disruption if Texas Air wins, and threatened to sue if his rivals lose the battle but gain a big profit from backing out.

The turbulence buffeting TWA is the latest chapter in the colourful history of the airline, founded in 1928 by investors who hired Charles Lindbergh, the first man to fly solo across the Atlantic, to survey a transcontinental route for them.

In 1939 Howard Hughes, who died a reclusive billionaire in 1976, bought control of TWA and moulded it into the most technically advanced airline of that era, introducing pressurised planes capable of flying over bad weather.

TWA, which had a fleet of 159 jets and 27,000 employees at the end of 1984, was split off 18 months ago from the holding company Transworld Corp., which included the hotel chain Hilton International and a string of fast-food restaurants.

With \$3.6 billion in revenues last year, TWA ranks fifth among U.S. airlines — after United, American, Delta and Eastern. In addition to its domestic network, it flies to 10 major European cities.

Mr. Marchessano said TWA was financially weak, with high debts and the highest labour costs in the industry, even before the effects of ending regulation were felt.

## GCC to protect industries against foreign competition

MANAMA (OPECNA) — The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) is to implement a policy aimed at protecting products of the six member states against foreign competition.

Attempts by exporting countries to flood Gulf markets will also be resisted under the measure, which will be discussed in detail at a forthcoming meeting of GCC finance ministers.

Rules related to industrial projects in the region will also be given final shape.

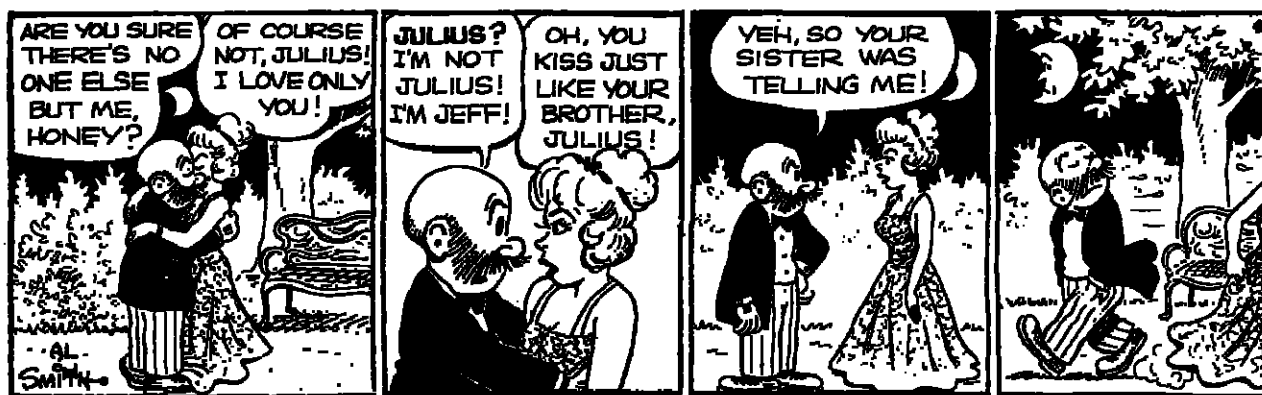
An official GCC source said current plans included the removal of trade barriers among member countries and government subsidies to some industries.

He added that the unification of GCC power and water tariff rates would come about "gradually."

## Peanuts



## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIVVOY

RARBI

THINEW

COTESK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:  AT

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OZONE TABOO GRIMLY RADIUM

Answer: They were participants in a shotgun wedding — THE BRIDE & "GROOM"



# Indian troops reportedly kill 5 Pakistani soldiers

Many injured in fight for control of glacier

**NEW DELHI (Agencies)** — Indian troops killed at least five Pakistani soldiers and wounded several in a battle over control of a disputed Himalayan glacier, Indian newspapers said Tuesday.

Indian troops repulsed Pakistani demonstrators who tried to enter the area in northern Jammu and Kashmir state at the weekend, the reports said.

The 5,400 metre Siachen glacier is in the Kashmir region, over which India and Pakistan have fought two of their three wars since independence from Britain in 1947.

The Tribune newspaper said both sides used mortars, field guns and artillery in the latest of several flare-ups during the past year.

The newspaper quoted defence sources as saying Pakistani bombers buzzed Indian transport planes during the fighting. An Indian Defence Ministry spokesman declined to comment.

The official Radio Pakistan said last week that 18 Pakistani soldiers had been killed and 22 wounded in glacier clashes during the last 15 months. It said 70 to 80 Indian troops had been killed or wounded since fighting began.

Indian and Pakistani troops exchanged fire on the borders of the Jammu region last week when

pro-Pakistan demonstrators clashed with police in the state capital Srinagar.

About 170 people were injured during Pakistani Independence Day celebrations on Aug. 14 and the following day when Pakistani supporters tried to disrupt ceremonies to mark India's Independence Day.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said in his Independence Day address that Pakistan appeared to be trying to make an atomic bomb.

But Pakistani officials said India posed a nuclear threat to the region.

In Islamabad, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani said Monday that Pakistan would be willing to join India in denouncing nuclear weapons.

"The real threat to a nuclear-free Asia comes from India which has the admitted capacity and capability to produce nuclear weapons and insists on keeping its options open," Mr. Noorani told parliament.

"Pakistan has neither the capacity nor the intention to produce

nuclear weapons. ... it is, moreover, willing to close its options and join India in assuming binding international obligations to renounce the nuclear options."

Mr. Noorani's assertions followed a move by two members of parliament to discuss recent statements by Indian leaders that India had to develop nuclear weapons because Pakistan was developing them.

Mr. Gandhi told an Indian newspaper that Islamabad's nuclear programme was "the main stumbling block in (establishing) cordial relations" between the two neighbours who have gone to war three times in 38 years of their independent history.

But Mr. Noorani said a reactor built in India by Canada in 1960 had a rated plutonium production capacity of 12 kilograms per year and was not subjected to international inspection.

He said India also had commissioned two more power reactors at Madras and a "so-called research reactor" at Bombay, which would be outside international safeguards and "as a result, India's capacity for producing plutonium that can be used for manufacture of nuclear explosive devices has multiplied manifold."



**POPE IN MOROCCO:** King Hassan II arrived on a one-day visit to Morocco on Monday of Morocco (right) receives Pope John Paul II who (Story on page 2)

## Charter 77 urges USSR to take first step in troop reduction

**VIENNA (R)** — "The Czechoslovak Charter 77 Human Rights Movement, in a statement issued in Prague, urged Moscow to take the first step in reducing troops in Europe."

The document, issued to mark the Aug. 21 anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia 17 years ago and made available by emigre sources in Vienna, said such a move would help break what it called "bloc attitudes" in Europe.

Charter 77 said the presence of Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia since the invasion had become one of the factors in the calculations of both military blocs in Europe.

"We therefore put up for discussion whether their reduction or withdrawal could not become a unilateral step towards military disengagement," the statement said.

It added: "Its originator would gain sympathy, and that not only in Czechoslovakia, because it would lead to replacement of rigid bloc attitudes with concrete steps towards a dynamic concept of peaceful coexistence as a precondition of peace and cooperation."

The statement was signed on behalf of Charter 77 by Jiri Dienstbier, a former journalist, writer Eva Kantorkova and Petriska Sustrova, an office worker.

Police efforts to suppress publication of the document led to the detention ten days ago of Dienstbier, playwright Václav Havel and Ladislav Lis, a former Communist Party official.

The statement welcomed calls by Mr. Gorbachev for a more flexible economic and political system in the Soviet Union.

## Soviet forces poised for major Afghan offensive

**ISLAMABAD (R)** — Soviet troops are moving in strength to south east Afghanistan for what appears to be the start of a major offensive against Islamic guerrillas, Western diplomats and guerrilla sources said Tuesday.

The diplomats said reports they had received indicated the offensive would be around the rebel-besieged garrison town of Khost, near the Pakistan border. Guerrilla Commander Jalaluddin Haqqani told reporters the Soviet troops wanted to open the rebel-controlled 60 kilometre road from Gardez, capital of Paktia province, to Khost as part of their drive to block rebel supply routes.

Guerrilla sources said Soviet forces had bombed suspected guerrilla hideouts in the area, but this could not be independently confirmed. This will be the third major Soviet offensive this summer after pushes through the Kunar Valley and the Panjsher Valley, north of the capital Kabul.

The diplomats said six to eight Mi-6 heavy transport helicopters had flown from Kabul south towards Paktia every day for the past week. Ten helicopters and four MiG-21 jets flew from Kabul to Khost last Sunday as part of the military buildup, they said. Soviet military equipment went from several stores in Kabul and there were fewer helicopters at Kabul Airport.

Haqqani, who said he commanded 10,000 guerrillas, reported that Soviet and Afghan government troops were gathering at Chankani, half way between Gardez and Khost, before launching the offensive.

He said the guerrillas had taken up positions to meet the assault and had planted mines on the road to Khost. Khost has been under rebel siege for most of the year. The diplomats said long-range artillery and extensive minefields had kept it from falling.

Pakistan said eight Pakistanis were killed and 12 wounded Monday when four Afghan jets bombed Kurram Agency area, just across the border with Paktia. The Pakistani daily the Dawn reported Tuesday that eight other people were killed and 15 wounded by Afghan shelling in the area Monday. No official confirmation was available.

## Bhutto's return to test her popularity

**KARACHI (R)** — Pakistani opposition leader Benazir Bhutto will test her popularity when she returns from exile Wednesday to bury her brother Shahnawaz.

The daughter and political heir of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto leads the banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP) which is the main force in the 11-party opposition alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

PPP members say Ms. Bhutto will attract large crowds when she returns from 19 months of exile in Europe. She went there after the military government freed her from 34 months of detention.

Bhutto, 31, can appear before crowds only during the funeral rites for Shahnawaz. She cannot address rallies because political activity in Pakistan has been banned since 1979.

The authorities have said they will not allow the funeral to be turned into a political affair. But political analysts expect crowds will make the funeral rites more of a political demonstration than a religious or social gathering.

"A show window of her popularity among the masses will open for a few days," one analyst said. "It will be a big test for her."

A Western diplomat said, "She will come into direct contact with the people after 53 months."

Ms. Bhutto was arrested in March, 1981, after the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner to Kabul and Damascus. The hijacking was blamed on the Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group led by Shahnawaz and his elder brother Murtaza.

She was freed in January last year when she left for self-exile in Europe, from where she led the PPP which remains the most popular national party. Shahnawaz, 26, was found dead at his apartment in the southern French town of Cannes last month. He will be buried alongside his father near the town of Larkana in Sind province.

Authorities have banned several opposition politicians from travelling to Sind and rushed paramilitary troops to Larkana. The PPP has said prayer meetings will be held across the country on the day Shahnawaz is buried.

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Mr. Pasqua had levelled the charge during a Senate debate on New Caledonia dominated by the sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland on July 10.

The affair has strained relations between New Zealand and France and President Francois Mitterrand has ordered a top-level inquiry into media suggestions that the French secret service was involved in the sinking. One crew member of the ship was killed.

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New Zealand's navy said Tuesday it would attempt to refloat the sabotaged Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior Wednesday.

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## Ugandan minister confirms talks with rebel chief

**NAIROBI, Kenya (AP)** — Ugandan Foreign Minister Obara Otunnu said Tuesday he met within the last three days with Yoweri Museveni, leader of the main Ugandan guerrilla group, and was optimistic that efforts to form a unity government would be successful.

The meeting was the highest level of contact between the rebel group and Uganda's new military government since Milton Obote, a civilian, was toppled as president in the July 27 military coup.

"We had an extremely useful discussion and our talks were held in a brotherly spirit," Mr. Otunnu told reporters at a news conference.

Mr. Otunnu said he arrived in Kenya's capital Saturday. He declined to say when or where he met Museveni, commander of the National Resistance Army (NRA).

Peace talks between Ugandan rebels and the new government appeared imminent on Aug. 13 in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania. Lt. Gen. Tito Okello, Uganda's new head of state, showed up at the Tanzanian capital for the planned talks, but Mr. Museveni did not.

Mr. Otunnu said two other major anti-Obote rebel groups — the Uganda Freedom Movement and the Uganda Federal Democratic Movement — have sent representatives to Kampala for face-to-face talks since the coup.

Mr. Museveni's insurgents fought the Obote government four years before the civilian president was ousted. The guerrillas welcomed Obote's ouster, but Mr. Museveni refused to cooperate with the coup leaders, and demanded that his faction should have a role in structuring a new government.

Mr. Otunnu said that despite the failure at Dar Es Salaam, there have been "long and ongoing" talks between Kampala and the NRA, including direct contact by telephone and telex. Mr. Museveni has agreed to a peace meeting, he said.

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## Teenage lovers are considered 'a nuisance'

**DHAKA (R)** — Eight teenaged couples were arrested as they made love on a lakeside in a posh Dhaka suburb because they were causing a public nuisance, police said Tuesday. "They were detained on charges of indecent exposure, causing a public nuisance and embarrassing people in the neighbourhood," a spokesman said, adding that the couples had played truant Monday to slip away to the lakeside in the Dhanmondi residential district. Public sex or kissing is strictly forbidden in Bangladesh. Girl students in many rural areas still wear veils.

**Rats born after gestation in space**

**MOSCOW (AP)** — The Soviet Union claimed a first for its space programme when it announced that healthy baby rats have been born on earth after a period of gestation in space. The Official News Agency TASS announced the birth in a review of the results of a "Noah's Ark" space flight launched last month with two monkeys, 10 rats, 10 trout, 1,500 flies and fish aboard. The animal crew of Cosmos 1667, launched July 10, returned safely to earth after a week in space. It said that rats aboard later bore "healthy, strong offspring, although a large part of the gestation time was spent in the unusual state of weightlessness." TASS did not say when the rats were conceived or born, or at what stage of pregnancy their mothers were sent into space. It claimed the experiment with the rats was the first of its kind in space exploration.

**300 diseases respond to acupuncture**

**PEKING (AP)** — Some 300 diseases, including bacterial dysentery, can be effectively treated with acupuncture, a leading Chinese acupuncturist has said. Doctors have achieved an 80 per cent cure rate of bacterial dysentery using acupuncture on 1,500 patients since 1965. Zhang Jin, director of the Heilongjiang Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine, told the official Xinhua News Agency. More than 100 kinds of major and minor surgery can be performed using acupuncture as an anesthetic, he said. Some 8,000 patients nationwide have undergone brain surgery using acupuncture anesthesia. Mr. Zhang said.

**2 UFOs spotted**

**BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)** — Passengers and crewmen aboard a commercial airliner saw two darting, pulsating unidentified flying objects (UFOs) over the interior province of Santiago Del Estero, local newspapers have said. The daily Clarin of Buenos Aires, which had a photographer and a reporter aboard the plane returning from covering an auto race, carried pictures of the UFOs which appeared as vaguely shaped, bright objects against a dark sky. The objects were sighted late Sunday by people aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas Boeing 737 bound for Buenos Aires from Santiago Del Estero, 1,250 kilometres north of the capital, Clarin said. Another daily, Tiempo Argentino, which also had a reporter aboard, speculated that the objects were the same as those reported sighted on Saturday in Chile.

**Pirates attack ferry killing 2**

**ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines (AP)** — Pirates armed with grenade launchers and firebombs attacked a ferry boat with 182 people aboard early Tuesday, killing two people, then fled after a shootout with the boat's crew, the Coast Guard said. It said 26 people aboard the 140-ton Ever Bloom were wounded and at least 13 others, including three crewmen, were missing after they jumped overboard during the 30-minute battle off Olutanga Island, 55 nautical miles north-east of Zamboanga and about 800 kilometres south of Manila. The Coast Guard said its patrol boats were searching for the missing. The heavily armed pirates approached in four boats, surrounded the Ever Bloom, raked it with gunfire and tried to burn it by hurling plastic containers filled with gasoline when they could not board the ferry, said the boat's captain, Rafael Catacutan.

## Gunmen kill politician in Punjab

**NEW DELHI (AP)** — Suspected Sikh terrorists assassinated a leader of the governing Congress (I) Party in Punjab and wounded another Tuesday on the eve of controversial elections in the troubled state, police said.

D.D. Khullar, a Hindu village leader, was killed and his Sikh relative Gurdial Saini, a former Congress Party legislator, was wounded by four young Sikh gunmen at Saini's home in Jalandhar Tuesday morning, said police duty officer Suresh Singh.

The officer told the Associated Press (AP) by telephone that the four gunmen drove to Mr. Saini's home and opened fire at the two men. Mr. Khullar was declared dead at a hospital and Mr. Saini was seriously wounded, he said.

The assailants escaped, the city was sealed off and roadblocks were set up in the states major industrial city, 320 kilometres north west of New Delhi and 80 kilometres south east of the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

Further details were not immediately available and the ages and the party jobs or positions of the victims were not immediately known.

The United News of India (UNI), meanwhile, reported from Jalandhar that a single youth with a revolver opened fire at the two men in Mr. Saini's waiting room while at least two other accomplices waited outside in a white Fiat car.

The news agency said Mr. Khullar, the Congress Party district secretary, was hit in the chest and Mr. Saini was struck by four bullets in the legs and lower stomach. The hospital reported him to be

out of danger. The two men were sitting with others in the waiting room and one eyewitness said a youth in a maroon-coloured turban pointed a revolver at Mr. Saini and opened fire, missing him at first. Another eyewitness told UNI that two Sikh attackers entered the house and that one of the men in the waiting room fired back at the fleeing gunman.

It was the first terrorist attack since Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's government announced this week that state and parliamentary elections would be held in Punjab on Sept. 22.

It also was the first assassination by suspected Sikh terrorists since July 31 when a popular young member of parliament, Lalit Maken, was murdered at his home in New Delhi

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## Chinese ferry accident toll down to 114

**PEKING (R)** — The death toll in a ferry sinking near the northeast China city of Harbin has been revised down from about 300 to 114, the People's Daily indicated Tuesday.

The Peking Evening News said Monday that the ferry capsized and sank on Sunday drowning nearly all the 300 passengers on board, but the overseas edition of the People's Daily put the death toll at 114.

The People's Daily said the ferry was carrying more than 180 passengers, of whom 60 had been rescued.

Officials in Harbin contacted by telephone said the exact number of people on board was not known. They said all passengers were thought to be local people.

They said the ferry was making the ten-minute crossing of the Songhua River, which is unusually high due to heavy rains, when it appeared to tip over because of people surging to one side to see a fight among passengers.

The Peking Evening News said the ferry was over-loaded but the officials declined to confirm this.

The boat was hauled out of the river Monday afternoon and 18 bodies were found inside, the People's Daily reported.

The most serious reported ferry sinking in China in recent years was in February, 1980, when a ferry sank off the South China coast with the loss of 293 people.

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## 'Darkness, terrain delayed search for JAL victims'

**TOKYO (R)** — Darkness and rugged terrain made it virtually impossible for rescuers to reach the wreckage of a Japan Air Lines (JAL) Boeing 747 sooner than 15 hours after it crashed into a mountain, a defence official said Tuesday.

Only four of the 524 people aboard survived the crash. But one survivor said other passengers lived for some time after the aircraft, missing large chunks of its tail and out of control, smashed into Mount Osutaka on Aug. 12.

A member of the Diet (parliament) for the opposition Socialist Party, asked at a committee session why it took 15 hours after the crash to start the rescue operation, given the resources of Japan's defence forces.

"It was difficult to use flares because of the risk of starting more forest fires on the mountain," replied Keiji Omori, director of the operations division of the Defence Ministry's Policy Bureau.

"The helicopter searchlights were too weak so we had to wait till dawn to start the search," Mr. Omori said. "Because of the rugged terrain we could not make a nighttime landing."

The airliner, on a domestic flight from Tokyo to Osaka, crashed at dusk around 7 p.m. A Phantom F-4 fighter pilot, sent to investigate, saw wreckage burning about 20 minutes later, but only next morning did paratroopers slide down ropes from helicopters to start the search for survivors.

Helicopters carrying reporters and cameramen were on the scene to film their arrival. One survivor, Keiko Kawakami, 12, says she spoke to her father and sister while all three lay trapped in the wreckage, but they both died in the night.

Doctors at a makeshift morgue near the crash site have said a few victims survived for up to six hours before dying from loss of blood or severe internal injuries. Most, however, died very soon after the crash, the doctors said.

Most of the 4,500 police, troops and firefighters who searched for survivors walked for up to eight hours up steep mountain tracks from the nearest road.

One newspaper, the English language daily Yomiuri, said in an editorial "many people have said rescue work should have been started earlier," but added "it was not only difficult but very dangerous to search for the crashed aircraft at night."

Other papers have concentrated on the need to find the cause of the disaster rather than criticising the rescue effort.

A woman who lost her husband and two children in the (JAL) crash says she survived only because her little daughter kept her awake during their long wait for rescue. Hiroko Yoshizaki, 35, and her eight-year-old daughter Mikiko were two of the four survivors from the Boeing 747 that crashed into a remote mountain last Monday killing 520 people.

Mrs. Yoshizaki is recovering from three broken ribs and a fractured jaw. Her daughter broke her left thighbone, right shoulder and one rib.

"Each time I was on the verge of losing consciousness because of my injuries, Mikiko said 'mother, don't go to sleep, if you do you will die,'" Kyodo News Agency Tuesday quoted Mrs. Yoshizaki as saying.

"When I became conscious after the crash, my seat belt was off and my husband's legs were near my face. I touched his hand but thought he is dead."

"My six year old daughter Yukiko was already cold. I couldn't see my son (Mitsuyoshi, aged nine), Mikiko kept talking to me. That's why I survived," she said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
1985 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

### OUT FOR THE COUNT

North-South vulnerable, South deals.

**NORTH**  
AK 742  
3  
48  
KQJ 92  
WEST  
KQJ 10  
9852  
107653  
5

**EAST**  
965  
KJ 1064  
4  
A 764

**SOUTH**  
83  
AQ 7  
AKJ 92  
1083

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 Pass 2 Pass  
3 Pass 4 Pass  
4 NT Pass 5 Pass  
6 NT Pass Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♠.

How many times could you have kicked yourself immediately after playing a hand for not spotting the correct line? Chances are you might want to do so again this deal. Certainly, a number of experts had to suffer that embarrassment.

We are not thrilled with North's decision to jump shift at his first

turn. Strong two-suited hands are easier to describe if you start with a simple response and then jump in your second suit. However, the final contract was certainly reasonable.

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